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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Ireland.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CENTENARY.

DUBLIN, August 4.—The Fenian Amnesty Association of Dublin has issued a proclamation calling on Irishmen to assemble by thousands to join in the O'Connell centenary procession. At the end of the line they have resolved to carry banners inscribed "Remember the Political Prisoners," "God Save Ireland." At the close of the march they will assemble around the O'Connell monument and present Lord Hagan's address. It is believed that Hagan will not deliver the oration unless assured of complete order. All public houses will be closed during the day. Four thousand troops are quartered in different sections of Dublin. Cardinal Cullen has issued a pastoral enjoining strict temperance by his people. Cardinal Cullen does not fear any difficulty.

TEN THOUSAND STRANGERS ARRIVE.

LONDON, August 5.—Ten thousand strangers arrived in Dublin yesterday to attend the O'Connell Centenary.

England.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—DEBATE ON SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES—PARLIAMENT TO ADJOURN ON 12TH INSTANT.

LONDON, August 4.—In the House of Commons, to-day, there was a sharp debate in committee on the supplementary estimates of $2,000,000. Messrs. Dodson and Gladstone attacked the estimates. The latter pointed out the laxity of the Government's estimates, and declared that such looseness tended to destroy the control of Parliament over the expenditures. Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, admitted an apparent deficit of £300,000, but he was confident the increase in revenue would more than cover the supplementary estimates. The Supply bill finally passed the committee, and it is expected Parliament will be prorogued by the 12th instant.

BANQUET OF LORD MAYOR OF LONDON—SPEECH OF DISRAELI.

LONDON, August 4.—The annual banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London to Her Majesty's Ministers, took place to-night. Mr. Disraeli, responding to the toast to the Government, declared that the country was prosperous and the people content. Alluding to foreign affairs, he said peace prevailed, and in his opinion it would continue to prevail. If the foreign relations of Great Britain were scrutinized, he believed it would be found that they had been conducted with prudence and firmness. The Colonial Empire would be developed and consolidated. Its interests and sympathies ought to be assimilated with those of its mother country, and ultimately the colonies would prove a source, not of weakness but of strength and splendor. Reviewing the work of the present session of Parliament, he adverted at some length to the incident of the Shipping bill. He stated that in proposing a new measure, the Government had been assisted, not coerced, by public opinion. In conclusion, he repeated the opinion which he once before declared here, that the people of Great Britain were better off than the nobility of other countries. The speech was received with enthusiastic cheers. Other members of the Cabinet spoke in a similar strain.

COLLIE BROTHERS' HEARING.

At the hearing in the case of the Collie Brothers, to-day, Mr. Rainbow, of the firm of Rainbow, Holberton & Co., testified that a quantity of cotton was bought in 1873 by the Collies on joint account with the firm. In consequence of a decline in value, they never had an opportunity of selling it at a profit. The Collies drew bills against the cotton, and Rainbow, Holberton & Co. indorsed them. The Collies subsequently sold the cotton and had the bills originally drawn against it renewed, after it had passed beyond their control. It was the maturing of these bills that caused the recent disaster. In consequence of the absence of Sergeant Ballantine, leading barrister for the defense, the further hearing of the case was postponed until Monday next.

INTERNATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS.

LONDON, August 4.—It has been decided that no session of the International Prison Congress shall be held in 1876. The Permanent Prison Commission, composed of Dr. E. C. Wynes, of the United States; Baron Holzendorff, of Germany; M. Stevens, of Belgium; M. Pools, of Holland, and others, will meet at Frankfort to receive reports for the consideration of the Congress, which will be held later.

France.

THE ASSEMBLY ADJOURNS TILL NOV. 4.

VERSAILLES, August 4.—The session of the Assembly was formally closed to-day, in accordance with the resolution for a recess until November 4th.

Germany.

A DEPOSED BISHOP SKIPS.

BERLIN, August 4.—The Bishop of Haderborn, who was deposed from his functions by the Prussian law courts, and who has since been interned in Wesel, has, without permission, quitted that town. On leaving, he addressed a letter to the Governor of the district, assigning as the reason for his departure, impaired health and his duties to his flock.

European Turkey.

MONTENEGRANS JOIN THE INSURRECTION.

VIENNA, August 4.—In spite of the efforts of the Prince of Montenegro to prevent it, several bodies of his subjects have crossed into Herzegovina to join the insurgents.

TURKS COLLECTING TO CRUSH THE INSURGENTS.

LONDON, August 5, 5:30 A. M.—A special to the *Times* from Berlin says the Turks are collecting in large force to crush the insurrection in Herzegovina with one blow.

Marine News.

LONDON, August 4.—Steamships Erin, Amerique and California, from New York, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, August 4, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 94 9-16; for account 94⅝. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 107½; do 1867, 109½; 10-40's, 106⅝; new 5's, 104¾. Railroad stocks—New York Central 93; Erie 13⅝; preferred 26. Refined petroleum 9d; spirits do 8s8d. Turpentine 28s6d.

LIVERPOOL, August 4.—Cotton steady; middling upland 7¾d; Orleans 7¾d. Sales of 15,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export and 700 American. Flour—Extra State and Western 25s. Wheat—No. 2 red, winter, to No. 1 spring 10s 1d@10s 7d. Corn—Mixed 34s3s. Pork—Western 80s; Eastern 87s6s. Beef 72s6s. Lard 60s. Cheese 58s. Refined petroleum 9½; spirits do 8d. Tallow 41s.

ANTWERP, August 4.—Refined petroleum 24 francs.

PARIS, August 4.—Rentes 66 francs 10 centimes.

FRANKFORT, August 4.—United States bonds—5-20's 1862, 96¾.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 4, 1875.

THE NEW TRIAL OF BEECHER.

Judge Morris, counsel for Tilton, says that undoubtedly the new trial will be short, as they propose now to try Beecher for adultery, he having been tried on several outside collateral matters. He says there is testimony of great importance which will materially change the complexion of things, and which will prove Beecher guilty. General Pryor says the three leading witnesses for Tilton in the next trial will be Lees, the druggist, Henry C. Bowen and Joseph Richards, Mrs. Tilton's brother.

Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, August 4.—Specials to the *Courier-Journal* give generally increased majorities for McCreary over the vote for Leslie, in 1871. His election is conceded by a majority of over 30,000, and it is now thought probable that it will reach 40,000. But few returns have been received from the Mountain counties, but these give McCreary increased majorities.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day—For New England, the Middle States and the Lower Lake region, warmer, and partly cloudy weather will prevail, with local rains, light southerly to westerly winds and steadily falling barometer during the day.

The Buffalo races were again postponed till to-day.

Base Ball—At Boston, Bostons 4, Philadelphias 3.

The Parliament of New South Wales has approved the tender for carrying the mails made by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

The steamers Suevia, from Hamburg; State of Pennsylvania, from Glasgow, and State of Nevada, from Liverpool, have arrived at New York.

The regatta announced to take place at Toledo yesterday, was postponed till to-day, on account of the large amount of driftwood in the river.

Four hundred barrels of whisky, stored in the warehouse of the Canal and Dock Company, of Chicago, were yesterday seized by an officer of the Secret Service.

The contract for building the Columbus and Toledo Railroad has been awarded to Benjamin E. Smith and nine associates from Columbus and Cincinnati, at about $14,000 per mile.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Republicans of Luzerne county will hold their nominating convention on the 17th inst.

O. B. Grant, Esq., has been chosen Representative delegate from Elk county to the Democratic State Convention.

Hon. John Latta is the Senatorial, and Col. Israel Painter, Michael Kunkle, and B. Hebrank Representative delegates to the Erie Democratic State Convention, from Westmoreland county.

The Carlisle *Sentinel* joins with "Brick Pomeroy" in hoping that the day is not far distant "when Democrats will dare be men," and will "dare hold their meetings away from grog-shops;" "will dare to encourage manhood by coming out from the vapors of the gutter," etc. This is very healthy hoping, but then it will never be fulfilled until the Democracy is born again.

Speaking of the probability that the Democracy of Pennsylvania will nominate ex-Governor Bigler for Governor at their September Convention, George Alfred Townsend calls him "that fat chap with double chins bulging out of him, a lofty height of smooth and oleaginous material, like a great dip candle, which burns with the greenish flame of penurious self-interest." That's a good photograph.

Following is the Republican ticket nominated in Montgomery county on the 2d inst.: Prothonotary—Comly L. Jenkins; Clerk of the Courts—John Pawling; Recorder—John W. Schall; Register—Jonathan Leidigh; County Commissioners—Amos D. Moser, Edwin Moore; Auditors—Ed. S. Stallenecker, Chas. Shepperd; Director of Poor—Andrew Bowers; County Surveyor —J. C. McConnaghie.

There is no lack of Gubernatorial aspirants for the Democratic Convention to select from, but their great difficulty is to find a suitable candidate to run against the Republican nominee. As the Republicans propose to re-elect Governor Hartranft—one of the most faithful officers the State has ever had—the delegates to the Erie Convention would save time and money by simply closing their eyes and running the first man they happened to grab hold of.—*West Chester Record.*

The *Local News* of Huntingdon says a number of gentlemen assembled in Mt. Union, Huntingdon county, on Saturday last for the purpose of organizing a people's party in that county, the object of which shall be the restoration of confidence to the country," etc. Addresses were made by Rev. Cyrus Jeffries, John Dougherty, Joseph Bardine, A. L. Guss and others. An Executive Committee of five was appointed to prepare a call for a convention in Huntingdon at an early day, to nominate a full county ticket.

In Pennsylvania Republicans rule, and have ruled, and the State bonds demand a premium. In Virginia, always a Democratic, neither interest nor principal of the State bonds are paid and repudiation is threatened. Democratic papers ask that voters shall believe that in the Keystone State the public officers are thieves, while in the State which claims the title of Mother of Presidents, the officers are "honorable men." They borrow, but they do not pay. "All honorable men."—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

The Erie *Gazette* says: "There are unmistakable signs that the Republican party is gradually recovering from the reverses suffered at last year's election. Here in Pennsylvania, where it was defeated by the failure of a large number to vote at all, the feeling appears to be excellent. The party is thoroughly united in support of its nominations. Some few who have been Republicans may be led away by the Prohibition ticket, but the number is not likely to be so great as that of the Republicans who voted for Buckalew in 1872 and thus rendered effective the Anti-Ku Klux. There is no doubt that the great bulk of the Greeley men prefer Republican to Democratic ascendency in the State. Those who profess to understand the political situation express the fullest confidence in Hartranft's election next November."

The Recent Rain Storms.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The recent storms prevailing in a large section of the West and the Southwest, whatever their ultimate effect upon the crops of the country may be, will have a very decided influence on the speculative spirit in grain. This was felt immediately on the Board of Trade yesterday, though to a smaller extent than would have been the case if the storms had traversed a section further north. The wheat grown in the section where the storms prevailed is mostly winter wheat, which comes to Chicago and Milwaukee in small quantities as compared with the spring wheat. This fact, while it disturbed the local market a little less than would otherwise have been the case, will have a rather more serious influence in general than if the spring wheat country had been visited and winter wheat spared, since the winter wheat forms about sixty per cent. of the entire crop of the United States. These storms will help to verify the prediction of the Agricultural Department at Washington, that the surplus wheat crop of this country for export will be much smaller this year than it was last; and there is also a prospect, notwithstanding the recent reaction in Europe, that the foreign demand for American breadstuffs will be lower than it was last year.

The storms have passed over large parts of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. As far as these sections are corn growing, the damage has not probably been very great. Where the corn was still ripening, the rain would do more good than harm, except where the floods actually swept it away. It must also be taken into account that those sections visited by the grasshoppers in the early part of the season have been replanted with a second crop of corn, which can hardly, fail to be benefited by rains, and will come in probably with abundance, if frosts do not interfere. It is not likely, therefore, that the corn crop will be short, though it may rule at a little better prices than for the past two or three years. It must be remembered, is grown to a larger extent in the sections where the rain has been serious than any other grains, and corn is less damaged either by dry weather or drought than any other grain would be. The oat crop will probably suffer considerably; but even where the oats are crushed down under the beating rains and winds, they may be mowed with a scythe and cured like hay. Much of the crop may thus be saved. In fact, as a rule, the farmers always save more under unfavorable circumstances than is anticipated at the time of the misfortunes. The hay crop is pretty generally cut and in stock, and will not be seriously damaged.

There is little doubt that our crops, notwithstanding the recent storms, will be ample enough to take advantage of any increased foreign demand that there may be, and give farmers good prices. A week or more of clear weather, with a northeast wind, will do much to counteract the damage done by the storm, and dry the standing crops and the land sufficiently to enable a good harvesting. The prospect is, therefore, a feasible one on the whole, and the influence on the general commerce and business of this country will be decidedly good. The South can largely supply itself with grain, and the surplus of the West may be drawn upon by Europe.

Business Revival.

Many business men of intelligence and experience look for a decided improvement in commercial affairs with the approach of the fall months. Values of the leading products have now about reached the bottom, and many articles of staple consumption can be bought at lower rates than those which prevailed before the war. The increasing demand for American products, at higher rates, beyond the Atlantic will give the masses of our people the money to buy with. While crops of many kinds have not been large this season, there has remained on hand a great quantity of last year's productions unsold, because the markets were unsatisfactory. The recent rise in the prices of grain has added enormously to the the value of this reserve stock, and it is going off at a rate whose effects must soon be felt in the current of trade. Of course it is only by producing and selling something of value that we can honestly get money. There can be no such thing as making times easy by putting the Government stamp on great quantities of paper unless the people have a corresponding amount of property to exchange for it. Here is the weak point of those political schemes which propose to provide everybody with plenty of money in defiance of the laws of financial economy. No matter how many convertible bonds and circulating notes the Government might prepare, nobody could get the notes unless he had the bonds to exchange for them, and nobody could get the bonds unless they were bought with something else of equivalent value. And no one has yet gone so far as to propose that the currency thus provided shall be given away for nothing to those of us who would like to have more of it. No, we may as well recognize the truth that there can be no actual wealth that is not earned in some way—for which value of some kind is not rendered. And now as a nation are getting into a more favorable condition for grain and flour, our cotton, and our products of iron and coal are growing in value in our hands, and are more readily convertible into other forms of property; and our commercial relations with other nations have assumed a much better aspect. With this foundation we may reasonably look for a general business revival—not a stimulated and unwholesome spurt of trade, but a movement that will be in all its parts healthful and permanent.—*Doylestown Intelligencer.*

STORM NOTES.

Destructive Tornados and Hail Storms in Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois—The Floods Subsiding—Gathering Statistics of the Loss.

A FRESH BLAST IN NEBRASKA AND IOWA —HAILSTONES WEIGHING A POUND AND A HALF—GREAT DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

OMAHA, August 4.—This morning, between three and four o'clock, a most terrible storm of wind, hail and rain, accompanied by remarkable thunder and lightning, passed over this city. Immense damage was done to streets, foliage and crops standing. Thousands of panes of glass were shattered. Plate glass, five-eighths of an inch thick, was shivered to atoms. The hail was of large size, weighing a pound and a half. The storm was confined principally to the Missouri river valley, from Sioux City, Iowa, to Brownsville, Nebraska, where it passed in a southeasterly direction.

STRENGTHENING MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

MEMPHIS, August 4.—The latest reports from the river below here state that Appearson's plantation of 900 acres, at Fort Perry, opposite Friar's Point, is submerged. A crevasse was made at De Soto Fort, twenty-seven miles below here, on the Mississippi side, but the planters were endeavoring to stop it. The planters are all at work strengthening the levees. The water is pouring through the Oldtown crevasse. The stench from the submerged corn fields is said to be terrific, owing to the corn souring.

THE SITUATION AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, August 4.—The river is rising slowly and steadily, having risen one inch and a half since last report, and being now within fourteen inches of the danger line, which coveres the country westward to Madison, Arkansas, a distance of forty miles. The feeling this evening, among those interested, is more hopefull, in consequence of the decline at St. Louis, but reports from Ohio cause gloomy forebodings.

EVANSVILLE.

EVANSVILLE, August 4.—The Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad sent the first through train since Saturday, north, to-day. It will only reach Terre Haute.

HALF A MILLION LOST IN THE SCIOTO VALLEY.

CINCINNATI, August 4.—A special correspondent of the *Commercial*, who is examining the effects of the flood in Southern Ohio, reports, to-night, having traveled from Portsmouth, up the Scioto Valley as far as Piketon, finding a continuous scene of desolation along the entire route. The Scioto river is still rising, and is over the entire valley, the depth of water ranging from five to thirty feet.

By actual count, he reports three thousand acres of corn gone, causing an entire loss to owners. The crop promised an average yield of sixty bushels to the acre. This loss occurs in a territory only sixteen miles long and lying in Scioto county. These figures will probably be increased by the entire destruction of the wheat crop and most of the hay.

Northwest from the Scioto line, the devastation continues probably all the way to Columbus. Residents of the valley for fifty years, say that no similar destruction of crops by overflow has ever occurred before. The river has been higher, but not at this season of the year. The loss in this valley alone is estimated at over half a million dollars.

FIRST FAIR DAY IN SIX WEEKS.

LOUISVILLE, August 4.—To-day is the first fair day in this vicinity for six weeks. Great damage has been done to crops all through the State by the continuous rains.

FROM TERRE HAUTE—TEN MILLIONS DAMAGE IN THAT CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

CINCINNATI, August 4.—The *Gazette's* Terre Haute special reports the Wabash river steadily falling. The railways have begun transferring. Passengers and mails can get through to-morrow. At Seymour, the Ohio and Mississippi bridge is gone, and there are several washouts on that road besides. Terre Haute appeared to be the center of the storm extending about a hundred miles in each direction. The total damage to railroads, crops and private property in that Congressional district is estimated at ten million dollars.

IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, August 4.—Water from the river is invading cellars on Broadway, Sycamore, Main, Walnut and Vine streets, the depth varying from a few inches to four or five feet. Nearly all cellars on the streets mentioned, up as far as Second street, are flooded, the water reaching them through the sewers. The greatest damage is reported on Vine street, where the water was not expected to reach. In Mill Creek Valley the flood has taken away a portion of the fill of the Big Four Short Line road, but trains were still running regularly. At the lower portion of Sixth street and near the mouth of Mill creek, a number of houses have from two to five feet of water on the first floors. The water is also flowing into the bed of the old White Water Canal, now occupied by the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad track, and their Plum street depot has several inches of water on the floor. The river, at six o'clock, had 52½ feet of water in the channel, and is still rising. It is thought the highest point will be reached some time to-morrow.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO AT MACOMB, ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, August 4.—The *Tribune's* special from Macomb, Ill., says a most disastrous tornado, accompanied by heavy rain, visited that town and the country surrounding, about 5:30 this evening, passing from northwest to southeast. It destroyed and uprooted trees in its course, carried away sidewalks, barns and small buildings, unroofed the large Methodist church and carried away the steeple and west half of that structure. Fisher Brothers' foundry had the west end blown off, and the roof was carried fifty yards. A two-story brick block, just completed, owned by David Scott, was nearly destroyed. The total loss is from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Second Day's Session at Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, August 4.—The second day's session of the National Educational Association was attended by nearly one thousand persons. After the formal opening of the session, Dr. Tappan, of Ohio, read an essay—"Families, Past and Present," by Prof. Filmeri, Professor of Pedagogics of Klausenburg University, Austria.

A paper upon "Caste in Education," prepared by A. P. Marble, of Massachusetts, was read by Prof. Kessel, of Chicago.

Miss Grace C. Bibb, of the St. Louis Normal School, was then introduced, and for an hour she held the audience spellbound with an essay upon the "Relation of Art to Education."

Professor Buchanan, of Louisville, then read his essay upon "Full-orbed Education," which by many was pronounced to be the finest paper thus far read before the Association.

The Convention then adjourned until the afternoon session of the departments, which will close early in order to admit of a general excursion to Minnehaha Falls.

The several departments met in the afternoon, Professor J. L. Pickard's paper upon "What Shall we do with our Boys?" occupying the attention of the Elementary department.

Lieutenant Schneck, of Iowa, read before the Department of Higher Education, an essay entitled "Military Science and Tactics in our Universities and Colleges," the points of which, in the discussion which followed, were sustained by Dr. Read, Prof. Rollins, Lieut. Coleman, Prof. Clapp, Prof. Sawyer and others, were ably opposed by Prof. Campbell, of the Minnesota State University.

In the Normal Section, "The best Methods of Teaching in Practice Lessons," was discussed by Messrs. Allen, of Illinois, and Albee, of Wisconsin.

At four P. M. the members of the Convention took a special train and visited the Falls of Minnehaha, returning to the city about six o'clock.

The evening session was entirely occupied by a very scholarly and exhaustive address upon the subject of the "Organization of Education in the State of Minnesota."

At the close of this address the Committee on Nominations nominated the officers of the Association for the ensuing year, as follows: President, W. T. Phelps, of Minnesota; Secretary, W. D. Hinkle, of Ohio; Treasurer, A. P. Marble, of Massachusetts; Vice Presidents, D. B. Hagar, of Massachusetts, and thirty-two others. The report was adopted and the above officers were elected.

There were nearly 1,000 people present in the evening, 540 of whom visited Minnehaha Falls to-day. The weather has been particularly favorably, and this has been one of the most harmonious and successful of conventions. The Convention will adjourn to-morrow night.

CASUALTIES.

Barge Wrecked on Lake Erie—Five Lives Lost.

DETROIT, August 4.—The barge Braley broke loose from the tow of the propeller Allegheny on Lake Erie, Sunday, and is supposed to have gone to pieces, and the crew of five persons to have perished. It belonged at Saginaw.

Economy Is Wealth.

Consumers can save money and always have good bread by using White River Flour.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Steam Boiler Commission.

Experiments to be Resumed at Pittsburgh in September.

Branch Postoffice to be Established at the Philadelphia Exposition.

The Treasury Money Counted—The Missing Thousand Dollar Bill—An Absconding Messenger.

Another Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to be Appointed.

Secretary Delano's Successor—Mr. Armstrong, of Pennsylvania, Strongly Urged.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 4, 1875.

Steam Boiler Commission.

The Commission which has been engaged in testing steam boilers, will attend the meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Science, at Detroit, on the 11th inst. They will resume their experiments in bursting boilers at Sandy Hook on the 18th, closing the work there on the 1st of September, when they will remove to Pittsburgh and institute a series of experiments on the class of boilers used on river steamers.

Branch Postoffice at Centennial Exposition.

Postmaster General Jewell returned this morning from Philadelphia, where he has been looking at the Centennial buildings and making arrangements for the establishment of a branch postoffice there during the Exposition.

The Money Count Completed.

The committee engaged in counting the funds in the Treasurer's vault turned over by General Spinner to Treasurer New, have completed their work and will report to-morrow. The one thousand dollar cancelled note missed last January, is believed to have been burned in the wrong package.

An Absconded Messenger.

It is not generally known that in June, before the Treasury Department absconded from the Redemption Division, with five thousand dollars, and has not been heard from since.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

It is understood that there is a strong probability of the appointment of another Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in the room of Mr. Conant, who, it is said, has not developed the qualities required for an efficient officer.

Next Secretary of the Interior.

It is learned that some weeks since the President tendered the position of Secretary of the Interior to ex-Senator Scott, which Mr. Scott declined for private reasons. When Mr. Delano does resign, which it is very certain he proposes to do soon, Mr. Jeffries Wyman will be believed that Mr. Armstrong, of Pennsylvania, will succeed him. Among those favoring Mr. Armstrong, are Mr. Scott, George W. Childs and others.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 4, 1875.

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Offices Established—McPherson, Clearfield county, Michael L. McMillin, postmaster; Mifflin Cross Roads, Columbia county, Solomon W. Bredbenner, postmaster.

Discontinued—Millertown Station, Perry county; Resaca, Monroe county.

Name Changed—Hyner's Run, Clinton county, to Hyner.

Postmasters Appointed—John M. Shannon, Clifton, Luzerne county; Michael Mohan, Early, Elk county; James Williamson, Eldale, Chester county; Peter Smith, Fryburg, Clarion county; A. B. White, Light Street, Columbia county; Henry Staab, Lucinda Furnace, Clarion county; James C. Bowman, Newville, Clarion county; John Woodcock, Perry, Forest county; J. R. Frederick, Pine Station, Clinton county; Samuel Phillips, Emlenton, Venango county; H. J. Stone, Sabinsville, Tioga county; Selden S. Seamans, Wallsville, Luzerne county.

JEROME J. HINDS AGAIN IN COURT.

To-day W. A. Cooke and Chas. Pelham, as counsel for Jerome J. Hinds, who was some months ago on trial and acquitted on charges in connection with alleged Texas mail contract frauds, have filed a bill on the equity side of the Supreme Court of the District to restrain the payment of certain moneys on account of carrying mails, to John Allman & Brother. He reiterates that he has no interest in said contract, and was illegally debarred from executing it.

The respondents are the Postmaster General, the Sixth Auditor and Allman & Brothers. Judge Humphreys made an injuminary restraining order, returnable September 10th, next.

INTERNAL REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following Internal Revenue appointments were made to-day: Storekeeper—James L. Horr, Fourth district of Tennessee, and George O. Butler, First district of Tennessee. Gaugers—John B. Leathers, Colorado; August Brown, Sixth district of Indiana, and James Linton, First district of Ohio.

THE STRIKING PRINTERS.

The printers who left their cases because they would not work at the prices offered by the employing printers, are still idle. Mr. Murtagh, of the *Republican*, has given six days notice to his men, at the expiration of which he proposes to substitute non-union men, unless they accede to his demand for a reduction of the rates fixed by the Columbia Typographical Union.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Suicide of One of Dun's Mercantile Agents.

LOUISVILLE, August 4.—Wm. H. Bower, an employee of Dun's Mercantile Agency, was found dead in his room to-day, with a bottle of laudanum, half empty, lying beside him. His parents reside in Rochester, N. Y.

The Defaulting Agent of the Central Pacific Railroad—One Million Dollars Absorbed—The Felony Compounded by the Company.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 4.—A few days ago the investigation by the Central Pacific authorities into the defalcation of Woodruff, *alias* Moller, was completed. The amount of the defalcation is one million. The company has succeeded in repairing the loss, on account of the increase in the value of Woodruff's investments, which kept pace with his high living. He has not been delivered to the authorities of the law, and it is believed he went to China on the last steamer. An officer of the company admitted that he had been released on parole, not to quit this jurisdiction until he received permission from the railroad authorities.

The *Bulletin* this evening says, editorially: "His offenses are of no ordinary character. Bigamy, embezzlement and forgery have been charged against him. If the facts should turn out that this man is beyond the Nemesis of California's penal laws, the people of this State will hold the directors of the Contract and Finance, or Western Development Company responsible for this outrage upon justice."

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey yesterday sailed from Liverpool for America.

Doctor Winslow Lewis, of Boston, died yesterday, aged seventy-six.

A dispatch from Copenhagen announces the death of Hans Christian Anderson, aged seventy.

Isaac Van Arden, founder of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, died at Poughkeepsie yesterday, aged sixty-two.

The Ministry of Victoria, Australia, has resigned, in consequence of the opposition of Parliament to the budget.

Hon. Jesse O. Norton, formerly United States Senator and a prominent public man in Illinois, died at his residence in Chicago Tuesday night.

The remains of Dr. James Richards, of Charleston, W. Va., who died from an accident in Edinburgh, are expected on the 17th, by the steamer Elysia.

Dr. Paul Schoeppe, who is serving out a term in the Illinois penitentiary, at Joliet, has written a long letter to Governor Beveridge, stating the grounds on which he thinks a pardon should be granted, and asking that such pardon be made out.

A committee of civil engineers and railroad bridge builders have examined the wreck on the Northern Pacific Railroad, at Brainard, Minnesota, and declare that they see no evidence that the bridge was of defective construction or made of improper material.

National Sunday School Assembly,

FIRST AND SECOND DAYS' EXERCISES.

Increased Attendance Over Last Year.

NAMES OF DISTINGUISHED WORKERS PRESENT.

The President and Vice President Expected.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FAIR POINT, CHAUTAUQUA CO., N. Y., August 4, 1875.

Notwithstanding the rain and sloppy condition of the grove, the people have been steadily pouring in since last week. Dr. B. F. Brooke, of Pittsburgh, preached Sunday morning, and Dr. J. H. Vincent at night.

THE FIRST DAY.

Monday the boats came to Fair Point well laden with passengers, and on Tuesday, the opening day, the arrivals increased, till by evening, when the formal opening took place, two thousand persons were gathered in the Tabernacle. The seats with backs, in the main auditorium, will accommodate four thousand. Precisely at seven P. M. the Chautauqua bells, three in number, were rung at the point and the people gathered in the Tabernacle. Dr. Vincent, Superintendent of the Institution, offered some greeting words.

THE VESPER SERVICE

followed (Dr. Vincent leading), consisting of responsive Scripture reading, interspersed with singing, accompanied by organ and clarionet. President Lewis Miller spoke salutatory words, and for an hour a Chautauqua reunion took place, consisting of short speech by Dr. P. F. Pressey, of Washington city; Dr. A. J. Hodge, of Allegheny, Pa.; Professor P. P. Bliss, of Chicago; Rev. Princell, of New York; E. Eggleston, of New York; C. M. Nichols, Esq., of Ohio; Dr. H. M. Dexter, of Boston; Dr. W. Randolph, of Philadelphia; Dr. W. W. Wythe, of Erie, and Dr. R. M. Hatfield, of Philadelphia. The reunion closed with the covenant hymn and prayer by Professor Bliss. The band performed some pieces at the stand of the main auditorium, instead of on the lake, because of the rain.

SECOND DAY.

The morning bell rang at six o'clock; then thirty minutes for morning prayers, and breakfast at seven. At eight o'clock a general Bible service was held at the Tabernacle, conducted by Prof. Bliss, followed, at eleven, by a lecture on the "Paradise of Children," by Dr. Eggleston, of Brooklyn, the noted author, editor and pastor.

IN THE AFTERNOON,

Rev. W. Calkins, of Buffalo, New York, delivered a lecture on "What Christian Teachers may Learn from a Heathen."

THE ATTENDANCE.

There are now nearly three thousand people on the ground. Two hundred and thirty cottages are rented, and between two and three hundred tents. Thus far the attendance is largest on the first day of the second day. There have been great improvements made since last year, and the boarding facilities are better.

NOTABLES PRESENT.

Among the noted workers on the ground, besides those named, are Dr. J. M. Reed, of New York; Dr. Perrine, of Michigan; J. B. Tyler, Esq., of Philadelphia; Rev. Alfred Taylor, of New York; Rev. J. S. Ostrander, of New York; A. O. Vanlenep, Esq., of New York; Rev. H. Baker, of Athens, Ohio; Rev. Sheppard, formerly stick at arsenal shoals and are greatly delayed.

Another argument in favor of the Pennsylvania Railroad shipments line in the fact that its sidings permit the shipment, if desired, of 500 barrels per hour, while by the Baltimore and Ohio line 300 barrels is a good half day's work.

Again, shipment around by water to the Connellsville Railroad necessitates the temporary stoppage of the refinery, inasmuch as oil cannot be gotten away as fast as it is refined. Altogether, in giving a large quantity of their trade to the Baltimore route and the Conduit Company, our refiners seem to have exchanged the frying-pan for the fire.

O'Connell Centennial.

The public, irrespective of creed, color or nationality, are respectfully invited to the O'CONNELL CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION at Lafayette Hall, on Friday evening, August 6th. An oration by the Rev. E. X. McCarthy, addresses by a number of eloquent gentlemen, and music by St. Cecelia Band, will be the programme for the evening.

E. KELLY, M. D.,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

THE Potomac Fruit Growers' Association, which met in Washington city Tuesday, was informed by General Agent Koontz, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, that his company had special features, which would carry 14,000 pounds, and the rate for each car to Pittsburgh was $105. It is estimated that a car will contain two hundred and eighty baskets of fifty pounds each.

Inducements Offered

For cash and to prompt men on flour, groceries and general merchandise, at the Checkered Front.

CHEAPEST AND LARGEST

Flour and Grocery House

IN THE STATE.

Headquarters for White River Flour, Sugars, Syrups, Roast Coffees and Irish Soap.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—BOARDERS—GOOD Board, with or without Lodging, at No. 80 Crawford street. Terms reasonable.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—STORE—CHOICE NEW Stock of Dry Goods and Notions, situated in the heart of a thriving neighboring city, with an established cash trade of $25,000 per year. Satisfactory reasons for a live man with $5,000 capital to make a fortune. Address STORE, Dispatch office.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN—$50,000 TO LOAN on Governments or other approved collaterals, at moderate rates. Apply to JOHN D. BAILEY, 106 Smithfield street.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—SMALL HOUSE—ON Spring Garden street, Mount Washington, thirty-ninth ward. Lot 144x125. Fruit Trees, Grapevines, &c. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire at Commercial office.

FOR RENT OR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY Frame House, with Bay Window, containing Seven Rooms, Vestibule and Hall. Water in Kitchen. Lot 45x200, with Grapevines, &c., located on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington. Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, &c., apply to E. AREL, Commercial office.

FOR RENT—A HANDSOME BRICK Dwelling House, on Cliff street, Parlors, Dining Room and Kitchen on first floor; Gas, dry Cellar, 3 Rooms and finished Attic, Water and other modern improvements. The Lot extends from street to street. Will be rented reasonable. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to W. M. EVANS, Coal merchant office.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS—THE Three-story Brick Dwelling House, No. 152 Center avenue, containing 9 large Rooms, with Gas and Water and good yard. House in best of order throughout. Apply at 134 Center avenue. Also, two Dwellings on

ommercial.

SDAY, AUGUST 5, 1875.

ublican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN. F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.

THE total value of the imports of silk manufactures at New York last month was $1,781,811, against $2,138,234 for the corresponding period last year.

AFTER all, perhaps the Democrats are not so much to blame for declaring for dishonesty and bad faith in our finances. They merely, it is charitable to judge, want to square their theory with their practice.

THUS far Minnesota appears to have entirely escaped the storms and floods that have been so prevalent in other parts of the country. The prospects for a good crop of wheat, both as to quantity and quality, were, it is said, never better than now.

THE Democratic leaders of New York are "telling" on each other, and according to their own showings there is hardly a man of the whole number who is not a walking embodiment of every conceivable moral delinquency and abomination.

THE total value of the exports from Boston, last week, was $1,053,865, against $244,465 for the corresponding week last year. The total value of the exports during the year amounts to $20,004,987, against $17,380,994 for the relating period of 1874, a gain in round numbers of three and a quarter millions.

WE WILL publish in full, in to-morrow's COMMERCIAL, the able argument of Colonel F. B. GOWEN, before the Legislative Committee charged with the duty of inquiring into the alleged violations of charter by the Reading Coal and Iron Company and the Reading Railroad Company, made at Atlantic City, N. J., July 29th and 30th.

MCCREARY, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Kentucky, made it a great point to dwell upon the fact, in all his speeches, that the debt of this country is a great deal larger than it was before the war. Of course it is. And so it was after the Revolutionary war. Yet no one considered that an argument against those who carried on the revolutionary struggle.

DILL formally withdraws his name as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor. He was WALLACE'S man for that place, and his withdrawal indicates a purpose, on WALLACE'S part, to concentrate on BIGLER. This will destroy WAREAM'S chances for Treasurer, and the managers will probably hunt up some Liberal Republican who is willing to be sacrificed as a candidate for that office.

THE advance synopsis of the June report of the Bureau of Statistics, just published, shows that during that month the total exports and imports of merchandise at the several ports of the United States aggregated as follows: Imports, gold value, $42,446,372; exports, domestic, mixed value, $48,060,537. The value of foreign goods remaining in warehouse at the end of the month was $66,706,221.

MR. BROWN, the Prohibition candidate for Governor, said in a recent speech that he would not be elected Governor, and HARTRANFT would likewise be defeated. We are not so sure of that. There is an old proverb to the effect that there is no telling who will be Governor until after election, and as the Democrats are now all supporting BROWN, he should be more hopeful. "It will never do to give it up so, Mr. BROWN!"

THE difference between the rainfall at this point and others in the West, during July, is a wide one. Here it was 5.27 inches, while it was 9.63 at Wheeling, and other points it was as high as 11 inches, or one-fourth of the annual average. Another point for the weather-mongers is that *it did not rain at all on St. Swithin's day*, at Cincinnati, and yet there were but three dry days afterwards; while it *did* rain here on that day, and we had four dry days afterwards, in July.

ANOTHER Pacific Mail steamship, the "City of Sydney," will be launched from the yards of JOHN ROACH at Chester today. She is the fourth of the vessels of its class built there for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the City of San Francisco and City of Washington, launched some weeks ago, being now nearly ready for sea. The City of Sydney is built on the same plan, and is of the same dimensions (3,500 tons), as the other two vessels. Mr. ROACH'S yards give employment to from a thousand to fifteen hundred hands, and he has work enough engaged to keep this large force employed for many months to come.

THE census of New York city, as taken in 1870 by Republican officials, was denounced by the Democrats as incomplete and so badly managed as to cheat the city out of hundreds of thousands of its real population. A new census has just been taken by Democratic officials, and it shows an increase over the census of 1870 of only 46,000. Two conclusions follow: First, that the census of 1870 was honestly and faithfully taken; and second, that that city is not growing rapidly. An increase of less than ten thousand a year is a pitiful gain upon a population of nearly a million. Philadelphia has built more than twice as many houses as that, every year since 1870, and every house averages a population of four, at the very lowest.

THE season is hardly less phenomenally wet in England than on the European continent and in this country. The London *Times* of July 23 says:

"The rains of last week, coming in the hay harvest and as the corn crops are beginning to ripen, have probably done an amount of damage exceeding, in the money value, all the loss of property in the Continental disasters. Many thousands of acres of hay have been drenched day after day, if not actually submerged, or even washed away. Wheat and barley have been laid as if by a roller, without the power of recovery. It must tell in the yield, and still more in the quality, particularly of the latter crop. All the stock are condemned to tasteless, woody, unnourishing hay, on which the cattle will not thrive, and on which horses will become shortwinded. Let Parliament do its best to improve the breed of horses, it will be beaten by fusty hay."

During the week ending on that date not less than 3.27 inches of rain were measured, and the Registrar General states that so large an amount of rain has not fallen during any week since the last seven days of September, 1871, when 3.31 inches were measured. The Eastern hemisphere would seem to be having similar experiences. The San Francisco correspondent of the New York *Bulletin* telegraphed on the arrival of the mail steamer there from China, last Sunday: "Heavy rains have caused serious damage in Shanghae and vicinity. The second crop of tea at Hankow is partially destroyed by worms." The causes of so exceptional a season are an important subject for scientific consideration.

"THE Southern outrage mill," sneers the Democratic press, "has ceased grinding." But the Southern outrage perpetrators have not ceased from their butcheries and crimes. The other day a Florida Republican State Senator was shot down in the dark by a Democratic assassin, for no earthly reason, other than he was a Republican and that his murder would deprive the party to which he belonged of its majority in the State Senate. Down in Texas, on the tenth of last month, the Republicans of Washington and some other adjoining counties were assembled in mass meeting to listen to speeches in opposition to the Democratic movement for a new Constitution. How they fared let the correspondent of the *Inter-Ocean* tell.

"It was at the close of this meeting, when the people were regaling themselves with lunches in the grove, that a party of armed and mounted banditti rode into the crowd, fell upon the speakers, beat them unmercifully, and drove them from the grounds. Being unarmed, they were glad to escape with their lives. But the victory was too easy. The Democratic bandits thirsted for blood. The raid could scarcely be called successful without the killing of a 'nigger.' Seeing two old negro hunters leaning upon their muskets, they ordered them to lay down their arms. This the old men refused to do, alleging that they had been hunting; that they meant no harm to anybody, and that they would take their muskets home with them. This was a signal for an attack. The bandits opened fire upon the two old negroes, one of whom was a Baptist preacher sixty-five years old. He offered no resistance, was pierced by a dozen bullets, and when he fell, bleeding, to the ground, was pounded to death, Indian fashion. The other returned the fire of his assailants, wounding one of the bandits slightly with bird shot, and, clubbing his gun, he rushed upon the murderer, but fell under the heavy fire of the rest of the band."

After this chivalrous Democratic exploit the victors rode off in triumph. They were subsequently arrested, but a sham bond has since been given and the murderers are at liberty. This is Southern Democracy. But "the outrage mill has ceased grinding."

THE MONONGAHELA VALLEY.

Congress, at its late session, appropriated a moderate sum for the improvement of the Monongahela river, and the work of surveying the upper part of that stream is now going on under the supervision of Colonel MERRILL, of the United States Engineers.

The Monongahela, as our readers well know, is now slackwatered and navigable as far as Geneva, under the care of the Monongahela Navigation Company; and the United States Government is now constructing an additional dam above Geneva, and seven miles below Morgantown, in West Virginia. When this dam is finished, as it soon will be, the river will be navigable, the year round, to Morgantown.

But Morgantown, when reached, is but at the entrance to the rich country that stretches away southward from that point. The capacities of the Monongahela have not been exhausted by extending the slackwater to Morgantown. It is still a big stream, not only at Fairmount, twenty-three miles further up, but even as far as Clarksburg. The fall of the river does not exceed two feet to the mile, so that slackwater navigation is perfectly practicable; and if the dams above Morgantown are built as securely as the one immediately below it, should the work be extended in that direction, the improvement of the Upper Monongahela will be a permanent and substantial one.

We presume that the surveys now being made are with a view to the ultimate prosecution of the improvement by the General Government; but Congress always moves slowly, and we have no assurance that can be depended on that the improvement will certainly follow the survey. We hope it may; but hope and assurance are two distinct things.

The fact, to our minds, is beyond question, that the Monongahela *can* be slackwatered into the heart of West Virginia; and the accomplishment of such a work would open up to Pittsburgh a section of country from which she is now excluded because it is now practically inaccessible. And what can be done, should be done, with as little delay as possible. The subject is one of great interest to our people, and we invite their attention to it as involving, to a considerable extent, the future prosperity of this city.

We cannot, in one short article, set forth all the various facts that press for consideration upon this point; but we lay down the general proposition that the future of the iron trade in Pittsburgh depends, in a great measure, upon copious, accessible and cheap supplies of the raw materials used in the manufacture of iron. We think that this proposition will not be questioned; and we therefore follow it with the additional proposition that these supplies can be drawn from the mountains of West Virginia better than from any other source at present known. Some of our readers may feel inclined to dispute this proposition, but the facts, when fully understood, will sustain it beyond the possibility of a refutation.

The supplies are there, copious and cheap; the one thing wanting is to make them accessible. The improvement of the Monongahela, to Fairmount, certainly, and to Clarksburg, if practicable, opens up one method of accessibility; and another, of no less importance, is the early extension of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad in the same general direction as the Monongahela. We want both of these methods of getting into that country; and when they both reach the mineral region of West Virginia, they will both find enough to do. There are endless supplies of iron ore, limestone and coal lying beside each other; and if iron cannot be made there more cheaply than anywhere else, then the possession of natural advantages is of no earthly use.

The people of Pittsburgh should, and would, if they appreciated their own interests properly, evince a deep concern in both these transportation projects. The entire region along the Upper Monongahela would seek Pittsburgh as its natural market, if the way was clear; and there would be, if it were easily reached, more room for enterprise, more chances for prosperity, and more opportunities for successful industry in that now almost unoccupied country, than are to be found at any point in the far West.

That Pittsburgh should have access to the South through the natural gateway of the Upper Monongahela, is too plain a proposition to discuss; and yet Pittsburgh has hitherto shown but little concern about it. Is it not time to wake up, rub our eyes, and look about us? We are at the turning point of our destiny, as a manufacturing site; and if we are to maintain our present eminence we must look in the face the facts that are confronting us. We must secure this southern source of supply as well as door of outlet, and the sooner we go about it the surer will be our prospect of success.

WE LEARN from the Harrisburg *Telegraph* that on the 30th of November, 1874, there were overdue Pennsylvania bonds outstanding to the amount of $1,349,250. Of this amount there was redeemed prior to the first of August the sum of $892,450, leaving a balance of $456,800. The presentation of these bonds for redemption, together with the outstanding Chambersburg certates, has been called for, and when the debt thus called for redemption shall be paid off, as it will be within the next three months, the entire *matured* indebtedness of the State will have been extinguished. No other bonds will mature until August 1, 1877, when $3,267,500 of bonds issued May 4, 1852, will become due. Bonds to the amount of $7,980,950, issued under the act of Febuary 2, 1867, known as the 10-15s, will be redeemable in 1877, at the option of the Treasurer, but are not fully due until 1882.

After the 1st of November next, therefore, the sinking fund will have nothing to do (beyond paying the interest on the State debt) but accumulate until August 1, 1877. The Legislature may, if it chooses, authorize the Treasurer to buy State bonds at market rates; but he cannot do so until authorized by law. The sinking fund is restricted, by existing legislation, to the redemption of *matured* bonds alone.

The exhaustion of the sinking fund in redeeming all the debt of the State that is legally accessible, is a sad disappointment to the Democrats, who expected to profit by a loud clamor over an alleged mismanagement of the sinking fund. That chance is now denied them. The sinking fund has been found by the Democratic Auditor General to be all right; and as every cent in it has been appropriated to the payment of the debt, nothing more could reasonably be asked for. Upon this feature of the case we quote as follows from the Harrisburg *Telegraph* of Tuesday:

"At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund yesterday, whose report we publish in another column, the Democratic Auditor General was present. He examined the accounts with the banks in which the funds of the State were deposited, the vouchers and certificates from the officers of the various banks stating that the amounts charged against them respectively on the books of the Treasurer were deposited with them to the credit of the State. He also examined the famous vault account, about which so much has been said falsely, and after the most thorough and searching investigation he declared himself perfectly satisfied and convinced that the funds of the State were intact. Will the Democratic press believe now that there is no defalcation, or will they persist in their defamatory course, in the vain hope of making partisan capital?"

TO-DAY an election takes place in North Carolina on the question of holding a convention for the revision of the State Constitution. Of course the movement is a Democratic one. Having obtained power, the Bourbons propose, as far as is possible, to undo the work of reconstruction. It is also a significant fact that twenty-five of the members of the Convention of 1861 that took North Carolina out of the Union, are candidates for the present convention, besides the ex-Confederate States Attorney General. Here, too, as in Alabama, it is proposed to abolish the registration oath, because it is virtually an acceptance of the civil and political equality of the blacks. The Republicans generally are opposed to a convention, and their candidates for seats in it are pledged to immediate adjournment in case of their election. Should the convention be carried, it will meet September 6. It is to consist of one hundred and twenty delegates. Among the restrictions placed upon the convention is a prohibition of any action looking to payment for emancipated slaves or of the rebel debt of the State. It is also forbidden to require any educational or property qualification for office or voting. These prohibitions, however, will undoubtedly be violated, should the Democracy carry the convention. The Charlotte *Democrat* thus outlines the probable programme:

"Let it be unrestricted—let there be no pandering or promise to Radicalism or imported Yankee ideas—let the old-time practices be restored, including the whipping-post and qualified suffrage. * * * The restrictions imposed in the bill as it passed the Senate are degrading and disgraceful to the people of the State, especially in its pandering to the prejudices of our fanatical enemies at the North. No North Carolinian should ever say that he is willing to surrender his claim for damages in the unlawful emancipation of and deprivation of personal property."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The umbrella crop is sprouting splendidly.

The protracted rainfall is "nuts" for the croakers.

Thurman's spinal column has gone into quarantine.

Wanted: a terminologist to determine the termination of the rainy term.

Kentucky weat Democratic, and brimstone has advanced a dollar a ton.

A silver mine of no little value has been discovered near Venice, New York.

The Boston *Post* is trying to create a movement to sell peaches by the pound.

We fear we have wounded the feelings of the St. Louis *Dispatch*. Tie a rag round them.

The use of "dead oil" in deodorizing a Baltimore basin has produced satisfactory results.

The warden of the Florida penitentiary squeezes eight thousand dollars a year out of grapes.

Nature still continues to seek relief in tearful outbursts. Her wet true inwardness cannot be pent up.

Goldwin Smith advocates the secession of the Canadas from the British Empire, and he is just catching it.

There are at this time five English steamships at Baltimore loading grain and other domestic produce for Liverpool.

We always believed that Reavis, the St. Louis capital-mover, was crazy, and now we know it. He has turned spiritualist.

Thus far but two European nations have asked for space to erect model school buildings at the Centennial—Sweden and Germany.

At Indianapolis the total rainfall for June and July was 25.32 inches, an amount that may fairly be claimed to be unprecedented.

Miss Elizabeth P. Peabody, who introduced kindergarten schools in this country, will open a school in the Centennial grounds.

A man was washed through a sewer in Hamilton, Ohio, the other day, but held his breath during the passage and came out all right.

An electro-magnet, weighing 1,800 pounds, and having a sustaining power of sixty tons, has just been manufactured by a Connecticut firm.

Really we cannot afford to waste time in answering the *Post's* vapid interrogatories. The arts of that paper are too thin to puncture and too small to spank.

A volunteer and gratuitous service among the poor sick children of New York city is proposed by physicians during this month and September.

The "Hard-shell Baptists" are at war with the Grangers in several counties of Kentucky, expelling their members whenever they join the order.

The establishment of a line of steamers between New York and Brashear City, La., excites fears in New Orleans of a diversion of trade from the latter port.

Richmond papers complain that Canada thistles are allowed to grow in all parts of that city. They would make good fodder for the Virginia repudiationists.

More rain is falling in Colorado than on the Eastern seaboard. The climate of the Territory is changing, and irrigating canals will soon be things of the past.

Growing respectable. A former lieutenant of the rebel pirate-ship Alabama is a prisoner in Carrollton, Ky. His special duties are to clean out the sewers.

The United States will be represented at the Chilian exposition next month by four hundred exhibitors, considerably more than any other nation will supply.

Six and one-half inches of rain fell in eight hours on the night of the 17th ult., at Cincinnati. So far as any records go, that is the champion rainfall of the place.

Canneries and drying houses are springing up all over the Indiana and Delaware peach peninsula, while many old ones are being enlarged and their capacity increased.

It is said on Canadian authority that the efforts of the Quebec Government to attract the French Canadian settlers in New York and New England back are meeting with much success.

A movement is on foot among prominent capitalists of New York to establish an American line of steamships to run between that port and Havre, touching at Southampton.

A movement is on foot at Nashville to have ex-President Johnson's remains, with those of Jackson and Polk, placed in a grand mausoleum, to be erected on the Capitol grounds.

A feature of the Geographical Congress in Paris is a map of France, sixty feet square, the scale being two inches to the mile. This enormous map was commenced in 1818, and only completed last month.

After every hard rain at Hawesville, Ky., particles of quicksilver, from the smallest visible size to that of squirrel shot, are to be found in the cracks between the paving stones. Its source should be hunted.

The Democratic editors of Mississippi refuse to affiliate with the Republican editors, and have formed themselves into a separate association called "The Democratic Press Association of Mississippi."

The Postoffice Department last week confiscated three checks of a defaulting contractor, and the money, $1,639, was received on Saturday. This is the first money ever obtained by the Department under the rule.

The New York *Herald's* imported geographer locates Joliet in Indiana, and the Chicago *Times* thinks that if he visits Illinois he will find out his mistake by sad experience. The State prison is located there.

The shilling telegraph system in Great Britain has proved a failure, as it does not pay expenses. This is the system proposed by Creswell for this country under the management of the Postoffice Department.

A new grove of colossal redwood trees has been discovered in California. One of them eclipses all that have been discovered on the Pacific coast. Its circumference, six feet from the ground, is a hundred and fifty feet.

The Case of Bishop Whittingham—No Cause for Trial.

The investigation into the charges preferred against Bishop Whittingham, of Baltimore, has come to an end and his friends and the High Church party generally are happy over the fact that the preliminary court of inquiry has decided that he shall not be presented for trial before an ecclesiastical court. The board, by a vote of nine to four, sustained the Bishop, and passed a resolution that there was not sufficient ground for this trial. The debate was heated and vigorous on both sides. A curious feature of the action of the board was that after adopting the resolution, they also passed others condemning the practice of the clergy of Mount Calvary church, for refusing to bury whom to trial the case against Bishop Whittingham was made up. It was the expressed opinion of the majority that Bishop Whittingham, having rebuked the Mount Calvary clergymen that there is no defalcation, or will they persist in their defamatory course, in the vain hope of making partisan capital?"

FROM FAIRMOUNT, W. VA.

A Chance For Pittsburgh Capital—Survey of the Upper Monongahela—Practicability of Schemes For Improving the River—The New Lock Below Morgantown—Possibilities of the Future.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

FAIRMOUNT, W. VA., August 2, 1875.

Very few of your readers, perhaps, have a correct idea of the location of this active, go-ahead place in West Virginia. Fairmount is east of Wheeling about sixty miles, by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and south of Pittsburgh on the Monongahela river, by the course of the river about one hundred and thirty miles. It seems strange to me, when I look at the swollen tide of waters rushing past this inland town, that it can possibly be on the same waters which pass our much beloved city; yet it is so. Throughout its length the Monongahela traverses the richest coal deposits in the country; and even this far up it is extensively worked by Pittsburgh, New York and Baltimore capital; but at present the only outlet to market is over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, eastward.

The coal shipped by railroad is almost entirely used for gas purposes in the Eastern cities. The excessive cost of this coal for fuel, when shipped by rail to the East, will prevent a very rapid growth in the trade. But during the last month the popular attention of this and the adjoining counties has been directed towards the neglected river.

Col. Thos. P. Roberts and party, who have been engaged by the Government in surveying the Upper Monongahela river above Morgantown, reached this place last Friday, and are quartered here awaiting the subsidence of the flood to finish the survey a mile or two above to the forks. Mr. Roberts reported that the fall of the river was only two feet to the mile from this point to Morgantown, and that, in his opinion, it was in every way susceptible of easy improvement by means of locks and dams. On several occasions steamers have come up from Pittsburgh, the advent of one of them invariably throwing the community into a fever of excitement. Many years ago the West Fork was partially slackwatered to Clarksburg, thirty-five miles above this point. It is said that up to Clarksburg there are scarcely any falls. The Tyart Valley branch, however, like the Cheat river, is entirely impracticable for improvement. As soon as it was known when the engineering party would arrive, a grand banquet was prepared at the Continental Hotel, at which over eighty gentlemen sat down. Quite a number of speeches were made, and the Pittsburgh party most cordially welcomed. Ex-Governor Pierpont, one of the speakers, promised the influence of the members of this and adjoining districts in Congress, and a hearty popular demonstration in favor of the improvement of the navigation. It is important to bear in mind that the Government is already building the dams to improve the navigation from Geneva to Morgantown, the work being under charge of Colonel William E. Merrill, of the United States Engineer corps. One lock, seven miles below Morgantown, is about half finished, and is a splendid specimen of masonry. The dams, also built by the Government, will be of stone—built to last. The improvement of the river to Morgantown only will, however, be of little utility, except in so far as it enlarges the field for coal operations. Were it finished twenty-seven miles further to this point, Pittsburgh and the Ohio Valley would have another outlet *via* the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad eastward. It is true the Baltimore and Ohio reaches Pittsburgh *via* Connellsville; but it frequently happens that one branch may be choked with business, or damaged by accident, so as not to be available, when if another opening was extended, travel would take advantage of it. But aside from the advantage of multiplying our eastern outlets, there are other inducements for Pittsburgh capitalists in this direction, and above to Clarksburg. Indeed, before many years we must have a direct southern outlet by rail, and the Valley of the Monongahela is the only possible outlet.

At present the merchants throughout this region do business with Baltimore and Wheeling. Pittsburgh was referred to by many of them as a much more appropriate market. Certainly, when an entire community is up in arms, as this is, to fly to us, our people should not sit supinely on their backs; they should meet them more than half way. The Monongahela river has made our city what it is, and I am surprised, in visiting this region, considering its wonderful resources, and the ease with which the river may be further improved, to see what other presents the old river has in store for us. Our readers can depend upon it that there is nothing like cheap transportation, such as is afforded by deep rivers and lakes, whether natural or artificial, for developing manufactures and commerce. The General Government has displayed its wisdom in taking the matter of the improvement of our Western rivers into its hands.

It is all very well to say that railroads came in and took the trade formerly enjoyed by steamers and canal boats. What was that trade? Why, it consisted mainly of emigrants, baggage, light produce, such as sugar, coffee, powder and balls, and the general assortment of stuff required for the immediate support of pioneers. But the Western people are no longer pioneers. They have to send back sold millions of tons of agricultural products. Their cities have become great manufacturing centers; all the timber in their forests has been consumed for fuel, and now they want coal, iron, etc. The freight business of to-day is in heavy, bulky articles, and nothing is no bulky, considering its value, as coal. What railroad company will dare to come into the Monongahela Valley and take it out? None. But the river can do it. If the entire railroad system of the country were to combine against the low rates which now prevail, Pittsburgh to drive them out of their trade to Cincinnati, Louisville, Memphis and New Orleans, they would burst in the attempt. One of our towboats will carry a train of cars or a train of locomotives on one of the loaded fleets, and deliver it in New Orleans cheaper than it would run itself light, on a continuous down grade to that point; and the towboatmen would charge nothing for the experiment. So it is that these people on the Upper Monongahela, understanding these things, are so anxious to have the slackwater extended up to this point.

"COAL BOAT."

PERSONAL.

The merits of Richard Baxter, the author of the well-known book "Saint's Rest," have been acknowledged by the erection of a marble statue to his memory at Kidderminister, England.

The late Lord Lytton left a large quantity of manuscripts which will serve as notes for a biographical memoir, and the present lord, now Minister to Portugal, is editing and preparing them for the press. He is also preparing for publication a novel which was left unfinished by his father.

Judge Fullerton has just returned from a trip to the Adirondacks. He narrates a story of finding an old Indian guide in his wanderings in the wilderness, who surprised him by the following answer to his question: "My friend, did you ever hear of the Beecher trial?" "No, me never heard of him, but me heard of Jim Fisk."

The English colliers must be a nice set of men. At a recent meeting of a local board the question of providing public baths was raised, when one of the members said he had heard of a collier who boasted that he had not been washed all over for forty years. Another gentlemen said that colliers avoided washing, as they thought it weakened them; while still another said that he would rather pay five dollars on a dog fight than twelve cents for a bath.

Of a verity the whirligig of time brings its revenges. "Burleigh," in his last letter to the Boston *Journal*, relates the following story of Mr. Graves, a colored minister of New York city. He was a slave of Robert Toombs, and was made free by the proclamation. He has just made a visit to Bunker Hill. Under the shadow of the granite column the old man stood bareheaded, called his own name, and answered "here." I am a free man by the grace of God and the proclamation of the martyr President."

The following incident of the late ocean yacht race at the Isles of Shoals is gravely related by a Massachusetts newspaper. It asserts that John Waterman, of the crew of the steam yacht Minnehaha, in attempting to throw a line to the wharf at the Shoals, lost his balance and went overboard head foremost. The pilot of the yacht saw him falling and his earnestness to give the alarm, let his "dudeen" drop from his mouth and go to the bottom. The water was clear, and Mr. Waterman being at the time under the surface, it was supposed was some valuable lying on the ocean bed, and continued in his progress down until he grasped it and brought it to the surface in its mouth. To his chagrin it turned out to be a pipe, which had gone to the bottom a little faster than he. It was worth two cents per value, but the owner sets a much higher value than that on it now.

No Panic Necessary.

The telegraph brings somewhat gloomy reports from different sections of the country respecting the injury of crops by heavy rains. We have no doubt these reports are greatly exaggerated. The storm which has prevailed throughout this section for the past thirty-six hours, has probably been more beneficial than injurious to farmers. Unless it should continue for some days, there is no reason to fear the sprouting of ungathered wheat. The result is generally brought about through frequent and warm showers, and this rain has been so cold that its effects will not be materially injurious. The rain was really needed, and it may result in the reconstruction of the army worm, a result which would amply compensate farmers for any inconvenience and extra work necessary for the preservation of grain in the shock. In some localities the grass has sprouted to such an extent that the crop is substantially a failure, yet there is no reason for supposing the disaster is widespread, or that it will very materially affect the general supply of breadstuffs. In short, there is no occasion for a panic, and public journals and telegraphic reporters should not unnecessarily alarm the people and disturb trade by exaggerated reports of crop failures.—*Toledo Blade.*

IRON AND COPPER.

Shipments from the Lake Superior Region from the Opening of Navigation to July 28.

[From the Marquette Mining Journal.]

The following table exhibits, in gross tons, the shipments of iron ore and pig iron from this port up to and including Wednesday, July 28, 1875:

IRON ORE.

Mine.	Tons.
Cleveland	55,548
Lake Superior	36,754
Champion	23,439
Washington	8,322
Republic	54,009
Keystone	532
Kloman	5,832
New York	20,986
Rolling Mill	4,875
McComber	1,583
Edwards	3,634
Pittsburgh and Lake Angelina	1,880
Total	217,147

PIG IRON.

Morgan Furnace	2,070
Bancroft Furnace	1,505
Carp Furnace	60
Pioneer	1,195
Marquette and Pacific rolling mill	6,070
Marquette and Pacific rolling mill (muck bar)	140
Total	11,050
Total ore and pig iron	228,197

L'ANSE.

The following shows the amount, in gross tons, of ore shipments from the port of L'Anse up to Wednesday, July 28, 1875:

IRON ORE.

Mine.	Tons.
Spurr Mountain	10,300
Michigamme	17,481
Total	27,781

ESCANABA.

The following table shows the shipments of iron ore and pig iron from the port of Escanaba for the season, up to and including Wednesday, July 28, 1875:

IRON ORE.

Mine.	Tons
Jackson	20,982
New York	12,416
Cleveland	1,174
Angeline	12,254
Barnum	20,183
Foster	272
Salisbury	1,176
Rolling Mill	4,000
Sagmaw	22,648
South Side Jackson	1,160
Champion	301
Superior	3,000
Goodrich	492
Total	106,507

PIG IRON.

Pioneer	6,260
Deer Lake	1,330
Iron Cliff	200
Total	7,790

THE DISTRICT.

The following table will show the total shipments, in gross tons, from the Lake Superior iron district for the season of 1874, up to July 28:

IRON ORE.

From Marquette	217,147
From Escanaba	106,507
From L'Anse	27,781
Total	351,435

PIG IRON.

From Marquette	11,050
From Escanaba	7,790
From Grand Island	3,188
Total	22,028

COPPER.

The following shows the gross shipments of copper from Portage Lake since the opening of navigation:

REFINED COPPER.

	Tons.	Lbs.
Calumet and Hecla	5,826	1,163
Osceola	261	6
Atlantic	123	1,667
Allouez	194	1,375
Franklin	119	774
Pewabic	67	1,748
Isle Royale	28	576
Central	23	1,058
R. Uren	6	
Houghton	7	683
Total	6,522	111

MINERAL.

Quincy	1,092	635
Atlantic	214	748

THE exportation of leather from the United States, as the Boston *Advertiser* shows by statistics, is a matter of recent date, as a few years ago there was no foreign sale of American leather, it being maintained in England and on the Continent that our tanners did not know how to make leather. In the fiscal year 1869-70 the exports were only $106,310. But they then took a start and in 1870 had more than quadrupled, the total being $480,543. The next year, however, they did better still, reaching $2,804,800, and in 1872-73 had risen to $4,360,174, and in 1874-75 (eleven months) to $5,678,471. England and Germany taking about three-fourths of the amount. This export trade was built up as a relief to an overstocked American market, just as we have generally advised the domestic producers of all kinds to act. But the real secret of the growth of the trade is the enormous increase of the stock of American cattle of last years, and the necessity of doing something to provide a market for the whole of the products of the trade. The tanners perceived their great opportunity and improved it, and indeed all branches of the trade have worked together energetically for the common benefit.—*Philadelphia North American.*

A lady at Long Branch while bathing, lately, was dragged in by the tow and out by the hair. In most cases, now-a-days, in a question between tow and hair, the two has the best of it.

The Key-Note of Health.

The health and vigor of the several organs of the body depend upon the simple condition that the functions which pertain to each shall be regularly and actively performed. If vitality is sluggish or deficient, this condition is not properly fulfilled, and as a consequence disease is soon inaugurated. Prevent it by a timely use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which rouse the vital energies when dormant and endow the feeble frame with needful stamina. At the same time that the Bitters infuse new strength into the system, they correct those functional irregularities and local weaknesses which sap the vital power. Dyspepsia, bladder and kidney complaints, gout, rheumatism, fever and ague, biliousness, constipation and nervous diseases are invariably overcome by the operation of this standard alterative tonic.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of SIX Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Halm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

WM. C. BYERS,
Druggist,
Cor. Penn Ave. and Sixth St.,
Offers at the lowest figures a large and well selected stock of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, TOILET SOAPS, BRUSHES, SPONGES, FANCY and TOILET ARTICLES generally.
An examination of our stock will convince you that we have the largest and best assortment of TOILET ARTICLES in the city, and that we have them marked down within the reach of all, and to suit the times. No trouble to show goods.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTION AND CONVENTION.

In accordance with the action of the Executive Committee, the REPUBLICAN VOTERS of Allegheny county are hereby requested to meet at the usual places of holding Elections in the several Districts of the Thirty-seven Wards of Pittsburgh, the Eleven Wards of Allegheny, and the Boroughs and Townships, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1875,

BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 5 AND 7 O'CLOCK P. M., and to elect ONE DELEGATE from each of said Election Districts to

A County Convention,

TO BE HELD AT THE COURT HOUSE, IN THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH,

On Tuesday, September 7, 1875,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,

TO NOMINATE ONE CANDIDATE FOR

County Treasurer.

In addition to one Delegate from each Election District there shall be additional Delegates elected as follows:

First ward, Allegheny, three additional Delegates. Second ward, Allegheny, two Delegates at Large. Third ward, Allegheny, two Delegates at Large. Fourth ward, Allegheny, two Delegates at Large. Sixth ward, Allegheny, one Delegate at Large. Sharsburg borough, one additional Delegate.

These additional Delegates are allowed the Districts named, under the former action of the Committee.

The Primary Elections shall be held by the Republican members of Election Boards, and where vacancies exist the remaining members shall fill them. In Districts where there are no Republican officers, they shall be chosen by the voters assembled.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

RUSSELL ERRETT,
CHAIRMAN.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
end for a Circular.

E. M. BUTZ,
ARCHITECT,
Removed to 64 and 66 Federal Street,
Over Girard Savings Bank, Allegheny, Pa.

DRY GOODS.
William Semple,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 4.
We have just received and have now on exhibition a very fine line of newest shades of
Colored Dress Silks,
Beautiful and Choice Colors, AT A BARGAIN.
Our stock of BLACK DRESS SILKS, Striped Silks and Silks in evening shades, will be found very full and complete in all grades, at
VERY LOW PRICES.
BLACK DRESS GOODS.
Full Mourning Dress Goods!
An unusually fine stock of Black Alpacas, all qualities, 25c a yard and upward. Extra good value for quality.
Our line of BLACK CASHMERES which during the season has given such universal satisfaction to buyers has been completely replenished, and prices lower than before.
A Full Assortment of
COLORED DRESS SILKS!
Of All Kinds at Lowest Prices.
We also continue to offer our Standard Bargains in
Yard-wide Linen Suitings only 15c.
Gray Mohairs, worth 37½c, only 15c.
Japanese Silks, usually sold at 25c, only 12½c.
Summer Grass Cloths only 12½c.
New variety desirable Dress Goods only 12½c.
Plaid Grenadines, extra value, only 25c.
Colored Dress Goods, very fine line, only 25c.
Unexcelled Bargains
IN
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.
Prices as Low as Can be Found
LADIES' LINEN SUITS
AND
COSTUMES.
Jas. Caldwell and Co
ALL THE LATE
Domestic
IN STOCK AND
ARRIVING DAILY.
Buyers will consult their own interests by looking through our stock. Our lines of NOVELTIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDER

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

PARTIES DESIRING TO SELL

Allegheny Valley R. R. Income Bonds,

Will find it to their interest to call on or address

C. B. HILL,

Pittsburgh. No. 100 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 4, 1875.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the twenty-third call for the redemption of the five-twenty bonds. The interest will cease October 28th, and the numbers called include all the bonds issued under the act of February 25, 1862, and heretofore called in for redemption. The '62's will, therefore, no longer be quoted on the stock list, as they have gone to join the redeemed in the Treasury, the sainted seven-thirties, five to the per cents, the six per cent. compounds and the five per cent. currency legal tender notes. What days of profitable banking were those when the reserve of the banks brought in from three per cent. premium to six per cent. compound and when the interest on their bonds, held by the Government as security for their circulation, sold at from 50 to 285 per cent. premium in currency. Anything but halcyon days were those for the country in general, but banking was as plain sailing over as peaceful waters as ever floated its ark upon. As the funding process has now wiped out the first issue of five-twenty bonds it is well to recall the history of the movement.

On September 1st, 1871, Mr. Boutwell made his first call for $100,000,000 of six per cent. five twenty-bonds of 1862 for redemption in pursuance with a contract made with the Jay Cooke syndicate to take the same amount of five per cent. bonds of what is now known as the "funded loan." At that date the total amount outstanding of the bonds of 1862 was $462,522,600. When the above numbered $14,897,200 are paid off, three months hence, there will not be a bond of that issue on the books of the Treasury, and drawing interest. Between August 31, 1871, and July 29, 1875, twenty-three calls have been made for bonds for redemption, of which twenty-two, for the aggregate sum of $365,897,200, were for the purpose of funding. This gives an average of a call once in two months for $16,500,000. Previously to December, 1871, individuals and the national banks had voluntarily exchanged about $63,000,000 of six per cent. bonds for the new fives. A five per cent. loan of $20,000,000 fell due on the first of January 1874, for the greater part of which the holders accepted in exchange the bonds of the new loan. The money received from Great Britain for the Alabama indemnity — $15,500,000 — was also invested in the new fives. Finally, Secretary Bristow has sold $15,000,000 of the new fives to provide silver bullion to keep the mints at work, and to withdraw greenbacks under the act of January 14, 1875. When Secretary Bristow assumed charge of the Treasury Department, June 3, 1874, the residue of the five per cent. loan, authorized by the refunding acts of July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871, then unissued, was $178,548,300, the original amount having been $500,000,000. During the month of July, 1874, domestic bids to the amount of $10,113,550 were accepted, reducing the residue of the loan to that extent. Since that time $75,000,000 have been delivered to the London syndicate consisting of the Rothschilds, Seligmans, and Morgan & Co. In addition, this syndicate have subscribed for the amount $44,397,200. There are, therefore, remaining of the new five per cent. bonds, $48,537,550. The option to subscribe for this amount until November 15 has been given to the syndicate, and places the entire control of the loan, until that date, in their hands. By the end of the year there will, in all probability, be $620,000,000 of the five per cents funded loan on the books of the Treasury, of which less than $400,000,000 will have been negotiated in four years and four months of the said of the three syndicates.

The entire issue of the new five per cent. United States funding bonds is now taken with the exception of $48,537,550, which, by a revision of the contract between the Treasury and the syndicate, the latter have the option of taking at any time before November 15, 1875. Of these bonds, $178,548,300 were undertaken when Secretary Bristow took charge of the national finances. The 5-20 six per cents of 1862 have all been called for redemption, and with the negotiation by the syndicate of the remaining $48,537,550 new fives the greater part of the 5-20's of 1864 will be redeemed, and the calls for them will probably be made before December.

The first issue of national bank notes printed on distinctive paper, the same as is now used in the issue of legal tender notes and fractional currency, will be made by the Comptroller of the Currency this week. There is at present on hand over $60,000,000 printed on the old paper, which will be issued with the new. During the past fiscal year there was destroyed of the old issues $130,000,000, more than two-thirds of the total amount burned since the organization of the national banking system.

—The San Francisco *Morning Call* says that it is not anticipated that the Secretary of the Treasury will have much difficulty in calling in the greater portion of the fractional currency. We do not think that any one has doubted the practicability of calling in the fractional currency but a great many have expressed very grave doubts both as to whether the silver coin issued to take its place would stay in the country when issued, and more than that whether it would be as convenient and desirable for the use of the public, as the fractional currency. It is also an open question whether this course is not beginning at the wrong end in resuming specie payments. The paper above alluded to gives the following facts in connection with the purchase of silver by the Government:

"The Director of the Mint has purchased a large quantity of silver, at Secretary Sherman's July for 1 07 the standard ounce, which is 2¼ cents lower than the lowest British quotations. The London quotation, reduced to equivalents in our money, is $1 09¾ per ounce. The decline here is 55 pence on the pound sterling. Linderman says that there are now at the different mints about $6,000,000 of silver bullion. It is expected that $3,000,000 more will soon be received. It is reported by a Washington dispatch that Mr. McLean, the manager of the new bank in this city, had an interview on the 8th with the Secretary, in which he insisted that the Government ought to raise their price for silver, and intimated that the Big Bonanza and Consolidated California mines, if the Government failed to increase their price, would send their products to London. He was thereupon enfronted with the calculation of Director Linderman, which showed that silver had depreciated here 55 pence in the pound sterling, and was told that the policy of the Government would be to refine the product of its own mines. It is further stated that the real object of the movement is in ear: est in buying at the lowest rate. Mr McLean tels graphed to California, and as a result of his patriotic Government was enabled to make the very cheap purchase named.

This makes the seventh silver dollar according to the present operations of the mint, worth even cents and one mill more than the paper dollar."

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the FIRTH HOUSE, No. 16 Sixth street:

August 4, 1875.	10:20 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:20 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	112⅝	113	113	113⅛	113	113⅛
6's, 1881, coupon						120½
6's, 1881, reg	115⅞					116
6's, 1880, coupon	118⅛					118⅛
6's, 1867, reg	120					120⅛
6's, 1867, coupon	120⅜					120⅜
6's, 1868	120⅜					120⅜
5-20's, 1865, reg	117					117
5-20's, 1865, coupon	117					117
5-20's, 1867, coupon	117⅛					117⅛
5-20's, 1868, coupon	118¼					118¼
10-40's, reg	115					115
10-40's, coupon	117					117
Currency 6's	122½					122½
New 5 per cents	118¼					118¼
Pacific Mail	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Quicksilver	15	15	15	15	15	15
Pacific Mail	29¾	29¾	30⅛	30¼	30¼	30¼
Panama						97½
Adams Express				100½		100½
Wells-Fargo Express	148	148	148	148	148¼	148¼
Michigan Central	63⅞	63	63			63
Michigan Southern	61¾	61¾	61	61¼	61¼	61¼
Illinois Central	90½		90			90
Cleveland & Pittsburg	96					96
Chicago & Northw'n	42¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Do. preferred						68
Rock Island		105	105½	105		105¼
St. Paul common		38	38⅜	38⅜		38⅜
St. Paul preferred		90½		90		90
Panama common				88		88
Fort Wayne				119		119
Ohio & Mississippi	19¾	19	19¾	19¾		19¾
Union Pacific	94½					94½
Harlem	138½		138½	138½		138½
Atlantic & Pacific Tel	24¾					24¾
Boston Mountain	15		15	15		15
C. & I. C	4¾	4¾				4
Missouri 6's				101¾		

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	50½	
Reading, sales	50¾	
United Cos. of N. J	130¾	131
Lehigh Valley, sales	64	64¼
Allegheny Valley	92	92¾
Central Transportation	45½	46
C. & A. St. L., m. b., sales	74¾	

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 113.

NEW YORK, August 4.—The day in Wall street was a very quiet one and the markets were devoid of any special feature. Gold opened at 112¾ and closed at 113, all transactions of the day having been at these figures. Rates paid or borrowing were flat, 1, 2 and 1-64 per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

COPYRIGHTED BOSSON Bros. Railroad bonds active, especially for North-western consolidated coupon gold bonds, which were taken in round lots at 88@88¾. State securities quiet; Tennessee olds lower. Stocks at the close were firm, the fluctuations of the day, except in Hannibal and St. Joseph, which declined from 24 to 23 and recovered to 23¾, being only from ¼@¾ per cent. Transactions 35,000 shares, of which Kansas Pacific sold, 10,000; Western Union, 6,000 Northwestern, 4,500 Lake Shore and 3,800 Ohio and Mississippi.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel. Co	83	St. Paul	37½
Pacific Mail	30¼	Do preferred	59¾
Adams Express	100½	Wabash	9¾
Wells-Fargo Ex	89	Do preferred	20
American Ex	57¾	Fort Wayne	98
U. S. Express	42½	Terre Haute	7
New York Central	103¾	Do preferred	22
Erie	14½	Chicago & Alton	104
Do preferred	20	Do preferred	108
Harlem	134	Ohio & Mississippi	19¾
Do preferred	132	C. C. & I. C	4
Mich. Central	64	Burlington & Q	115¾
Illinois Central	90½	Hannibal & St. Jo.	23
Lake Shore	61¾	Del. & Lack	120½
Cleveland & Pitts	91	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	24¾
Northwestern	43¾	Union Pac. stock	72¾
Do preferred	55	Central Pac. bds	101½
N. J. Central	109	Union Pac. bds	103¼
Rock Island	105¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	120¾	5-20's, 1868	120¾
5-20's, 1864	115⅝	10-40's	116
5-20's, 1865	119	10-40's coupons	117
5-20's, 1865, new	118¾	New 5's	115¾
5-20's, 1867	120¾	Currency 6's	122½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	80	Virginia, old	37¾
Tennessee, new	49¾	Missouri 6's	101¾
Virginia, new	37		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, August 4, 1875.

Trade in the leading lines of merchandise dealt in by our wholesale and commission houses showed some improvement in activity to-day, although the aggregate of transactions did not exceed a fair average in any branch of trade and was quite limited in some. There was considerable excitement in produce and breadstuffs, and an unsettled condition of prices with a decidedly advancing tendency, although no such violent fluctuations were made as were reported from Chicago, and repeated at other supply centers. In grain, we note a general advancing tendency, with somewhat higher figures established on wheat, corn and oats. Flour was active and very firm, and some outside brands were advanced 25c, but on standards former quotations were not exceeded. Hay also took a further advance of $1 @@2 00 per ton with a sharp demand and the stock nearly exhausted. The trade in country produce was fairly active, at generally unchanged prices. Butter was firm with a good demand, and choice is scarcely inquired for and 5@c higher. Eggs were rather quiet. Fresh fruits and vegetables were in good supply and active, with peaches and melons coming in large arrivals, poorest at about 50c below yesterday's prices. Provisions were active and higher, with an advance noted on clear sides and sugar cured shoulders. Groceries were moderately active, and without change in prices. The sugar trade was dull, with the movement being generally limited to a moderate jobbing trade in domestics. Wool is dull and there is little doing at unchanged prices. Lumber and building materials are doing a light business at materially reduced prices for lumber from yards. Oils were in fair demand at easier values. Hides were also somewhat reduced in value. General merchandise was quiet with prices easy.

Further advices from the submerged regions place matters in a much more hopeful light than was the case at first. Information from sources worthy of some credence estimate the amount of new wheat harvested before the rains, at from one-half to two-thirds of the winter wheat crop; so that the amount of damage done to the wheat is now placed at from one-sixth to one-eighth of the winter wheat, or from one-twelfth to ten per cent of the entire wheat crop, which after all is not an irreparable loss. Oats will suffer some damage in color, but on present indications, there will be a very heavy yield. It is generally believed that there is not much wet weather as yet ascribing any material damage to the corn crop. There is a strong opinion that the hay crop has been considerably damaged and that the market for timothy will be much reduced. It will be seen, therefore, that if, as there is reason to hope to-night will be the case, the rains cease and we have bright weather during August, there will be heavy and increased crops of spring wheat, oats and corn, a little over two-thirds a crop of winter wheat and a reduced yield of hay. From this view, which is the one generally held here, it will be seen that the prospect is by no means so gloomy as it seemed at first. Still the effect upon the markets is visible in considerable excitement, which in Chicago is exaggerated by the wild speculative tendencies of that market.

The New York *Bulletin* has the following on the connection of the crop accounts from Europe with the rise in grain:

"The crop accounts from Europe afford ample explanation of the extensive foreign purchases of grain which have been made this month. Considering the wide extent of the injury sustained by the Continental and English crops, the wonder is that the demand and the rise in prices have not been greater. When it becomes known generally across the Atlantic that the American crops have suffered to an almost equal extent, we can hardly fail to witness a renewed activity and increase in the export of breadstuffs. It is impossible to doubt that a great deal of grain will be destroyed on both sides of the Atlantic, and that a still larger quantity will be gathered in of bad condition, so that we may anticipate terrible misfortune of dear bread and bad bread."

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city, since our last, are as follows:

Articles—	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	11,639	8,505	20,144
Apples, bbls	548	981	1,529
Cheese, bxs	1,576	1,254	2,830
Corn, bus	5,533	10,457	15,990
Wheat, bus	7,814	5,110	12,924
Barley, bus	1,950		1,950
Rye, bus		1,242	1,242
Oats, bus	17,555	5,753	23,308
Butter, pkgs	243	193	436
Bacon, pcs	15,525	7,510	23,035
Bacon, lbs	860	1,370	2,230
Potatoes, bus	3,141	1,313	4,454
Hay, bales	700	475	1,235

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The interest in the grain market continued to-day and dealers watched the bulletin board closely for the fluctuations of the Chicago markets which, as on the previous day, were violent and largely speculative. The tendency of prices here was upward and advances were established on wheat, corn and oats. Transactions were limited by the short supply of nearly all kinds of grain. Wheat was advanced, although not so much so as some of the Western markets, which are to-day quoted higher than Pittsburgh or seaboard prices. The market at Chicago was fluctuating and uncertain. No. 2 spring having once touched $1 27 and then fallen back to a lower point than that from which it started. We heard of sales of 2 cars extra white Michigan at $1 45 on track, which was considered an inside price. Receipts of wheat for the week ending to-day were only 5,110 bushels against 7,814 bushels for last week. We quote choice Kentucky and Michigan white winter wheat nominally at $1 50@1 55 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do. $1 45@1 50; Ohio and Illinois amber $1 45@1 47; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 45@1 45; spring wheat is steady. No. 2 Chicago ruling at $1 35@1 38 Corn was strong and higher although transactions were limited through lack of offerings, and we heard of no transactions in round lots. The Chicago market after noon ruling an advance of about 2c fell back to the original point. Receipts for the week were 10,457 bushels, against 5,533 bushels last week. We quote shelled at 81@85c per bushel for yellow; 84@86c for high and low mixed. Ear was also inactive through want of stock. We quote at 75@80c per bushel for prime yellow, with the outside price hard to obtain; 70@75c for mixed. Oats in sharp demand at a material advance, and all offerings were taken at an advance of about 2c from former quotations. Receipts for the week were only 5,753 bushels, the previous week 17,555 bushels. The supply is very light, and the demand being urgent for seed, prices are quite unsettled to-day. We heard of sales of 1 car white oats at 65c; 1 car do at 65c; 1 car do on the Allegheny Valley road at 64½c; 1 car mixed at 63c; 1 car do at 63c; 2 cars new oats were sold, to arrive this month, at 60c. We quote at 60@62c per bushel for prime white; 62@63c for mixed. Rye was inactive and nominal at $1 10 @1 12 per bushel. We hear no reports of barley for the coming season, except that the new crop is somewhat damaged by the rains. Jobbing transactions ruled light and above quotations.

FLOUR—There was a very active market today, with a strong upward tendency to prices. Receipts for the week were 8,505 barrels, against 11,639 barrels last week. Dealers advanced quotations 25c per barrel, especial brands 25c per barrel, but on standard brands former quotations were unchanged. Round lot transactions were quite large, and the demand was readily disposed of. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 2 white wheat flour $6 50@6 75; No. 1 amber do $7 50; red wheat flour $7 00; in sacks 25c off $ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are very firm as follows: Choice white winter wheat flour $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin do $6 @@7 00; with lower brands of family flour $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin do $6 @@7 00; with lower brands of family flour $6 @@7 25; Graham flour $7 75@7 00 self rising flour, in ½ packages, $7 25 ⅌ dozen packages; cornmeal $3 00@3 50; buckwheat meal $8 50 per bbl; kegs $1 50.

HAY—There was an active and excited market with an advance of $1 00@2 00 over previous quotations. There was almost no stock in first hands, and the demand was very sharp. Receipts for the week were only 475 bales. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $24 00@25 00 ⅌ ton; No. 2, $21 00@22 00; upland prairie nominally $18 00@20 00. Sales from store were steady at $27 00@28 00. Loose hay is selling at $26 00@28 00 for No. 1; $20 00@22 00 for No. 2.

MILL FEED—There is a steady business with prices ruling firm. We quote bran at $1 00@1 05 ⅌ cwt; shorts $1 10@1 25 ⅌ cwt; middlings $1 45@1 55 ⅌ cwt; chopped feed $1 65@1 70 ⅌ cwt; corn meal $1 90@2 00 ⅌ cwt. We noted sales of 1 car Western seconds at $1 05; 1 car middlings at $1 50.

Country Produce.

BUTTER—The market continues active with a liberal stock, active trade and slightly easier prices. Receipts for the week were 1,576 firkins, being 961 barrels. We quote choice eating apples $4 50@5 00 per barrel; large cooking $3 50@4 00; common to medium grades in light demand at $2 @@3 00.

BEANS—There are few navy beans in markets holders of mediums quote the market firm at $2 75@2 85 per bushel. The demand at this season of the year is not very important.

BUTTER—There continues to be an active trade for the choicest grades of table butter at steady prices, while common to medium grades are dull and weak. Receipts by rail were light during the week, being 193 packages. We quote extra creamery rolls at 28@30c, with fancy brands in excess of quotations; fresh lots of choice were quoted at 26@25c per pound; fair to good Elgin, Ogden and Belvidere New York dairies 24@25c. Yesterday says: "Western butter has remained generally favorable for the seller interest, and probably taken altogether the position was in somewhat better shape than for State. As a substitute for the latter all the really fine grades of Western have sold readily, and where quality came well up to the taste of buyers 1@ 2c ⅌ lb advance was paid in many cases without much hesitation. Latterly the demand was apparently a little less active, but as the supply came forward slowly, the market contained no surplus to speak of. Some few purchases have been made in small packs, but European exporters seem to have been without encouragement, and we learn of no sales on this outlet. During the week there has been received from many quarters hitherto sending in a very acceptable grade many lots developing old flavor, with the evident expectation that they would still pass as prime. Buyers, however, are discriminating too closely on this point, and anything being sold except strictly upon its merits and butter that will not stand the most rigid test can only be placed at comparatively easy figures."

CHEESE—There is a very active demand at advanced prices—being fully ¼ above those of last week—with a light stock in first hands. Receipts for the week were 1,282 bxs. We quote at 10@11c per ⅌ for prime Ohio factory; York Goshen 12¾@13c; Sweitzer 16@18c; Limburger 14@16c. The *Bulletin* reviews the New York cheese market as follows: "Cheese has again rather agreeably disappointed inclinations and expectations. The receipts, to be sure, were larger, but a strong demand from one or two quarters for all the best stock has kept business moving and marked rates up ¼@ ½c per ⅌ on a large number of the transactions. Western has if anything been doing a trifle better, buyers on June ranging somewhat fancy and maxing a very good outlet for prime shapes, while all really good Cheddar factory attracted considerable competition and some of the best selections going nearly as high as the ordinary run of New State. Skims as usual met with a slow and undoubtful sale and at very irregular rates."

EGGS—There was a rather dull market with a slack demand at 15@16c per dozen for strictly fresh.

FEATHERS—We note round lot transactions at 56@55c. A light jobbing business is reported at 60c.

FRUITS AND BERRIES—Blackberries are in demand at 14@16c per quart. Huckleberries are actively inquired for and steady at $1 25@1 50 per pail. Plums in fair demand at $3 50@4 00 per bushel. California peaches are in full supply and lower; quoted at $2 00@2 50 for choice; $1 00@1 75 for common. Watermelons are in good supply at $20 00@ 25 00 per hundred; canteloups $5 00@10 00 per hundred.

HONEY—New honey is plentiful, meeting with a moderate demand at 25@28c for white in the comb.

POULTRY—There is a moderately active trade. Spring chickens are quoted at 30@60c per pair. Old hens 50c per pair.

SEEDS—We quote seed buckwheat steady at $1 50 ⅌ bushel; timothy, $2 50@2 90; timothy seed is easy at $2 80@3 00 per bushel.

VEGETABLES—With a liberal supply and active demand prices are easy. We quote: Cabbages $3 00@6 00 ⅌ hundred. Onions $3 00@4 00 ⅌ bbl. Tomatoes in good supply and easy at $1 50@2 00 ⅌ bushel.

Provisions.

Trade continues quite active with a strong upward tendency to prices and higher quotations for clear sides and sugar cured shoulders. The volume of trade is liberal, but there is considerable complaint among dealers of the difficulty of collections and the insufficient margins on profits. Hog's receipts have been moderately large, being, of bulk meats, 7,500 pieces, and of tierce and barrelled provisions 3,500 tierces. The pickage market to-day was excited and irregular.

BACON—The market is strong and active. We quote plain sugar-cured at 14c ⅌ lb; canvassed do 15c; plain sugar-cured shoulders canvassed 12c; breakfast bacon canvassed is quoted at 15c; dried beef, sugar-cured, 15½c; canvassed 15½c; beef tongues, ⅌ dozen, $6 50; ham sausage, 16c.

MESS PORK—The market is strong and active. We quote at $22 50 ⅌ bbl.

LARD—We quote prime kettle rendered, in tierces, ⅌ ⅌, 14½c; half bbls do 15c; in buckets, 15½c; in 3 ⅌ caddies, 17c; in 5 ⅌ caddies do, 16½c; in 8-lb pails do, 17½c; in 10 ⅌ do, 17c; in 5 ⅌ do, 17c.

HAMS OIL—We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, current make, $1 00 ⅌ gallon; No. 1 do 86c; No. 2, 72c.

TALLOW—The market is steady; chandlers' tallow is quoted at 9¾c; choice country rendered 9¼@9½c; medium do 7½@8c.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, current make, $1 00 ⅌ gallon; No. 1 do 86c; No. 2, 72c.

TALLOW—The market is steady; chandlers' tallow is quoted at 9¾c; choice country rendered 9¼@9½c; medium do 7½@8c.

The Chicago *Tribune* summarizes Monday's provision market as follows: "Hog products were less active, except in mess pork, which was in good demand, but higher. Comparatively active articles were stronger, with a rather light supply of hogs, and a consequent firm feeling at the stock yards, while offerings were as firmer on lard. The stock of pork in New York was reported at 44,229 barrels, against 29,859 barrels a month ago. Mess pork was in very good demand, chiefly for September delivery, and advanced 50 cents per barrel, closing 40 cents higher than on Saturday. There was a fair business done in lard, but the general feeling was a confident one, which was expressed in bidding better prices, the outlook for grain stimulating a better tone in provisions."

Petroleum.

STATISTICS OF OIL OPERATIONS.

The Oil City *Derrick* contains an exhaustive and reliable review of oil operations throughout the region during the month of July, comprising every well finished during that period. The statistics given are summarized as follows:

	New.	Rigs.
Total in Butler county, August 1	24	24
Total in Clarion county, August 1	26	24
Total elsewhere, August 1	7	7
Grand total, August 1	124	45
Grand total, July 1	53	45
Decrease of drilling wells in July	53	
Increase of rigs in July		0
Net decrease of wells and rigs in July	46	
Wells dug this month in Butler	30	
Wells dug this month in Clarion	19	
Wells dug this month elsewhere	12	
Wells likely to be finished in August	60	

Of the one hundred and fourteen wells actually drilling, it will be observed that sixty are located in Butler county. It is not unfamiliar to the public as the scene of extended operations for at least a year past. A few in the Clarion district are now being actively pushed to completion, while the remainder are located in the Millerstown, Petrolia and St. Joe sections. From a canvass of the entire region and a perfect acquaintance with every producing firm in Butler and Clarion the following conclusions would appear from existing facts: 1. Drilling and production will decline steadily for the balance of the season. 2. No fresh territory of great importance is likely to be discovered in the Pennsylvania regions this year. 3. Decline will be slow and will be for this year at least, almost exclusively confined to territory well defined and somewhat exhausted.

FOREIGN STATISTICS OF PETROLEUM.

The following is a statement of the total stocks on hand at the leading Continental markets, together with the receipts:

	Stocks to-day.		Rec. for week.	
	1874, bbls.	1875, bbls.	1874, bbls.	1875, bbls.
Hamburg	111,830	46,153	20,000	2,800
Antwerp	242,464	140,144	17,901	11,340
Rotterdam	60,296	19,241	8,136	1,200
Amsterdam	11,903	14,435	752	
Bremen	374,773	435,000		9,000
Harburg	40,273	18,819		2,676
Berlin	5,081	84	1,650	185
Total	847,240	662,208	48,476	31,189

The shipments from and on the way for these markets are as follows:

	Shipments.		Under sail.	
	1874, bbls.	1875, bbls.	1874, bbls.	1875, bbls.
Hamburg	1,108	1,534	16,986	7,354
Antwerp	2,126	6,577	26,171	68,834
Rotterdam	4,068	1,254		
Amsterdam	347	1,072	9,750	4,000
Bremen	2,710	9,216	46,036	84,787
Stettin	1,076	206	46,714	42,392
Berlin	611	206		
Total	12,072	23,422	148,257	207,367

TO-DAY'S MARKET REPORT.

There was a very quiet feeling in all branches of the petroleum business to-day, and transactions were light at unchanged market's prices. The only event of importance was the meeting of the refiners to consult with reference to the pipeage and railroad rates which is given more fully in another column.

CRUDE—There has been a dull feeling throughout the entire day, with holders indisposed to sell, and the buying interests apparently not inclined, for fear, the bulls say, that if they purchase freely prices will advance. The market opened at 85½c asked for 1 tried barrel; 85c bid for Conduit; shipment $1 10@1 12½ free on board, That range of prices was maintained at close, with the exception of United, which fell off about 1½c, closing at 83c. Some of the well-informed operators predicted a decline of free purchases on behalf of the pipe companies, the leading speculative line being reported a trifle better, buyers on June ranging somewhat fancy and maxing a very good outlet for prime shapes, while all really good Cheddar factory attracted considerable competition and some of the best selections going nearly as high as the ordinary run of New State. Skims as usual met with a slow and undoubtful sale and at very irregular rates."

REFINED—There is a dull and depressed feeling. Refiners rail with much justice, that at present rates they cannot carry on operations except at a loss, and the meeting reported elsewhere in our local columns is an indication of their dissatisfaction. It seems that the natural position of Pittsburgh and the competition which now exists ought to be available of to carry on refineries profitably. It may be worth while to consider whether the old and the manipulations of the market by the Cleveland interest has been instrumental in placing our production at a disadvantage. Operations here were rather limited, and prices quotably unchanged. We quote standard white on the cars at 8½@8¾c; Philadelphia do 8¾c; delivery rules at 11@11¼c for prompt and August. Philadelphia is quoted at 9@9¼c for spot and early August. Baltimore is quoted at 10c@11c.

OIL BARRELS—Continues quiet and unchanged. We quote at $1 28@1 33 for city made; $1 15 @1 20 for country do.; 70@80c for second hand.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, August 4.—The *Herald* says: The movement in petroleum circles was not as active as in the previous few days, and above the speculative feeling seems to have almost entirely subsided. For shipment all there was to-day was a moderate inquiry, and sales were affected in a moderate way at $1 10@1 11½@1 12¾, closing steady at $1 10 bid and $1 12¾ asked. Sales:

1,000 bbls, United, at wells	$ 85
2,000 bbls, United, at wells	85
1,000 bbls, United, at wells	85
2,000 bbls, United, at wells	85
1,000 bbls, United, at wells	85
2,000 bbls, United, at wells	85
1,000 bbls, Union, at wells	80
1,000 bbls, Union, at wells	80
1,500 bbls, Penna., at wells	82½
2,000 bbls, immediate shipment	1 10
2,000 bbls, immediate shipment	1 11¼
3,000 bbls, immediate shipment	1 12½
2,000 bbls, immediate shipment	1 10
1,000 bbls, Karns, at wells	80
1,000 bbls, Relief, at wells	81½
1,000 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 10
1,000 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 11¼
500 bbls, Lower creek, spot	1 11¼
1,000 bbls, Lower creek, spot	1 11¼
1,000 bbls, Lower creek, spot	1 10

NEW YORK, August 4.—Refiners and shippers are doing very little, and trade from other sources is unimportant, with prices, however, with little further change. Receipts by rail refined at 11c; 1,500 bbls do buyers' option August at 11¼c. The closing prices are as follows: Crude in bulk 5½@5¾c for spot and 5¼@5¾c for August; do in shipping order 6@6½c; refined 11@11¼c for prompt, and 11@ 11¼c for August New York crude 7@7½c; naptha 9¼c. For Philadelphia delivery refined is quoted at 11c for spot and the month. At Baltimore refined is quoted at 10¾@11½c.

PARKERS, August 4.—Market quiet and dull; shippers out of market; United held at 85c; shipment held at $1 11¼.

TITUSVILLE, August 4.—Market quiet and nominal at $1 10@1 12½.

OIL CITY, August 4.—Market quiet at $1 10@1 12¾.

ROUSEVILLE, August 4.—Market dull and quiet at $1 00.

PITTSBURGH, August 4.—Market quiet at $1 07¼ bid; $1 10 asked.

PHILADELPHIA, August 4.—Market quiet; standard white 10½@11c; crude 5c; cases 16c.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Jackson & F.	National Oil Works	1,507
Lockhart & F.	Standard Oil Works	1,141
J. Bushnell	Lily Oil Works	474
J. Livingston	Citizens' Oil Works	233
J A McKee & Son	J A McKee & Son	250
J T Stockdale	Central Ref Co, Phila	250
Vesta O Co	Georgee Pohl, Phila	594
Citizens O Ref Co	George Pohl, Phila	250
W P Logan & Co	John P Logan, Phila	208
Total		3,424

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
National O W	National Oil Works	556
Standard O Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	990
Livingston Bros	Central Ref Co, Phila	200
J A McKee & Son	J A McKee & Son, Phila	249
J T Stockdale	Central Ref Co, Phila	250
Vesta O Co	George Pohl, Phila	594
Citizens O Ref Co	George Pohl, Phila	250
W P Logan & Co	John P Logan, Phila	208
Total		3,424

Groceries.

There was a moderately active movement in dry goods to-day at unchanged values generally. The exception was in sugars which were off ¼@¾c from former prices. The position in New York is considered unfavorable to holders as stocks are large and circumstances do not foreshadow any liberal consumption. It seems that the fruit crops do not promise a demand for sugar for canning purposes to any extent, except in certain districts. Coffees maintain a steady position both here at the East. Molasses is steady here, and shows an upward tendency in the East. Rice, syrups, spices, &c., are steady and unchanged. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees.	₰ lb.	*Sugars.*	₰ lb.
Fancy Rio	24 c	Standard A	10⅝@10⅝c
Choice Rio	23 c	Granulated A	10⅝@10⅝c
Prime Rio	22½c	Do. extra C	10¼@10½c
Good Rio	21 c	Extra C—yellow	9¾c
Ordinary	20 c	Extra C—yellow	9½c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	9 c
Rio, in packages	26 c	Crushed	11¾c
Rio, in bulk	27½c	Crushed	11¾c
Java, in papers	40 c	Powdered	11¾c
Java, in bulk	40 c	Granulated	11¾c
Teas.		*Molasses.*	₰ gall.
Young Hyson	50@$1 00	Strictly ch'e N. O	72@73c
Gunpowder	50@$1 25	Prime	65c
Imperial	50@$1 00	Good	58c
Japan	50@$1 00	*Syrups.*	₰ gall.
Oolong	75@$1 00	Ex. white grapes	55c
Tansey	$1 00	Sugar drips	55c
Souchong	25@ ⅌ lb	Lower grades	35@36c
Rice.		*Starch.*	
Choice Carol'a	8¼c	Pearl	5 c
Patna	7½@8 c	Silver gloss	9½c
Rangoon	7¼@7½c	Corn	10½c
Spices.		*Soaps.*	
Cloves	50 c	Irish soap ⅌ box	$1 50
Pepper	17½@18½c	Babbitt's best ⅌ lb	7½c
Cassia	33 @35 c	Do. N. Y. City ⅌ ⅌	8½c
Nutmegs	$1 45	German mottled	7½c
Pepper	20 c		
Candles.		Bi-carb, in 10-⅌ pkgs	6c
Star, full weight	18 c	Bi-carb, in ⅌ paper	7c
Stearine	16 c		

The New York *Bulletin* gives the following review of the f

CITY MATTERS.

FOR eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., August 4, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.057	74	94	N.W.	Light.	Cloudy
2 P. M.	30.005	74	63	N.W.	Gentle	Fair.
9 P. M.	29.966	70	75	.....	Calm.	Clear.

Mean barometer ..29.998 Highest thermom....80
Mean thermometer ..69 Lowest thermon....62

Improved Postal Cars.

The Altoona *Mirror* of this week says: There are being constructed in the passenger car department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's lower shops, in this city, of which Mr. Levi Geesey is foreman, three improved postal cars for the use of the United States Mail Service. The cars were commenced last week, and are not yet sufficiently advanced for us to see in what the improvements consist, but we will note them in due time. The men employed on the cars are working twelve hours per day, in order to hasten their completion, which is desired at the earliest possible moment. The construction of the cars are under the personal superintendence of Mr. John F. Levan.

Excursion to Summer Resorts.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway will issue round-trip excursion tickets, to points designated, at the following low rates:

North East, Pa.	$ 6 80
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	12 30
Put-in-Bay, O., via Cleveland	7 50
Put-in-Bay, O., via Sandusky or Toledo	9 75
Grand Haven, Mich.	19 70
Traverse City, Mich.	24 25
Petosky, Mich.	26 10
Mackinaw, Mich.	30 00
St. Paul, Minn.	39 75
Denver, Col.	91 75

Tickets can be had at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh.

Whose Knuckles are Rapped?

The *Presbyterian Banner* gets in the following shot at some of our "citizen soldiery:"

"We take an honorable pride in our citizen soldiery; but we confess that it is not pleasant to read of the number of kegs of lager beer, bottles of whisky and baskets of champagne made use of by less than four hundred young men in an encampment extending only a little over a week. This, taken in connection with a use made of two Sabbaths which cannot be defended, is not adapted to exert a healthful influence upon young men, in whose future we are all deeply interested. Lager beer, whisky, champagne and Sabbath desecration are by no means necessary to the training of a soldier."

Opening of Beach Avenue, Allegheny.

A largely attended meeting of property holders was held at the Allegheny Council Chambers, on Tuesday afternoon to consider the proposed opening of Beach avenue from Allegheny avenue to Fulton street. After a full interchange of views a petition remonstrating against the proposed opening was signed by all the property holders present. A committee consisting of the following gentlemen, was appointed to present the petition to Councils. Hon. Robert McKnight, R. F. Bauman, S. P. Woods, Philip Reymer, Henry Dalmyre. A vote of thanks to the viewers was passed for their courtesy in mailing to each property holder assessed a printed copy of the statements and benefits and damages set opposite his name. Such a plan is a great improvement over the ordinary method of publishing such lists and might with advantage be copied in all cities.

Pittsburgh Mortuary Report.

Dr. W. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports 81 deaths for the week ending July 31st. For the same week in 1874 the deaths were 101. Of the 81 there were married, 19; single, 58; widows, 3; widowers, 1. The nativity was, Pittsburgh, 58; other parts of United States, 4; England, 1; Germany, 9; Ireland, 7; Italy, 1 and Wales 1. Ages: under one year, 29; from one to two years, 15; from two to five years, 7; from five to ten years, 3; from twenty to thirty years, 7; from thirty to forty years, 4; from forty to fifty years, 5; from fifty to sixty years, 5; from sixty to seventy years, 4; from seventy to eighty years, 2. Causes of death: Accident, drowning, 2; angina pectoris, 1; aneurism of heart, 1; atelectasis, 1; apoplexy, 1; congestion of brain, 1; cancer of stomach, 1; cancer not stated, 1; cholera infantum, 14; cerebritis, 1; consumption, 5; convulsions, 4; debility, 2; dentition, morbid, 4; diarrhea, 2; dysentery, acute, 2; enteritis, acute, 2; erysipelas, 1; typhoid fever, 4; scarlet fever, 7; gastritis, acute, 1; heart disease not specified, 2; hepatitis, chronic, 1; inanition, 1; indigestion, 1, jaundice, 1; marasmus, 1; malformation of heart, 1; measles, 1; obstruction of bowels, 1; premature birth, 2; premature birth, 2; peritonitis, 1; peritonitis, traumatic, 1; sunstroke, 1; spinal disease, 1; tabes mesenterica, 2; whooping cough, 3; total, 81.

The Next Grand Jury.

Following is a list of Grand Jurors drawn yesterday by the Sheriff and Jury Commissioners, for the September term of the Criminal Court, which commences on the first Monday of September:

Henry Schimelelter, laborer, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh; William Keely, clerk, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh; James Dooley, laborer, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh; Frank Bell, porkpacker, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh; S. B. Cosgrave, carpenter, Fourth ward, Allegheny; S. Levands, shoemaker, Sixth ward, Allegheny; John Dickey, carpenter, Second ward, Allegheny; Thomas Lockhart, insurance agent, Second ward, Allegheny; James Orr, carpet weaver, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh; Thomas Ryrie, liquor, Eighth ward, Allegheny; Samuel McCullough, farmer, Marshall township; John Vinolin, blacksmith, Tenth ward, Allegheny; G. F. Fogel, laborer, Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh; Jas. Ralston, nurseryman, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh; Noah G. Craig, Street Commissioner, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh; Caleb Netting, clerk, Shaler township; Thomas Burns, bricklayer, Second ward, Allegheny; A. Shills, mill boss, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh; Samuel Wadsworth, machinist, Sixteenth ward, Allegheny; Murray Trimble, feed store, proprietor, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh; Julius Scharnkey, jeweler, Seventh ward, Allegheny; William J. Woods, clerk, second ward, Pittsburgh; H. C. Spun, Notary Public, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh; George Wallace, Sr., farmer, Pine township.

An Old Time Temperance Law.

"At a General Assembly begun and holden at Philadelphia the Fourteenth Day of October, Anno Dom. 1705, in the Fourth Year of Queen Anne, and continued, by adjournments, to the Twelfth Day of February," the following "act" was passed:

"An act against Drunkenness and drinking of Healths."

"For the Discouragement and Punishment of Drunkenness, Be it enacted by John Evans, Esq., by the Queen's Royal approbation Lieutenant-Governor, under William Penn, Esq.; absolute Proprietary and Governor in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Territories, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Freeman of the said Province, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same. That every person disordering or abusing him or herself with excessive drinking unto drunkenness; as also those who are instrumental thereto, by imposing strong liquors, with drinking healths, or otherwise, to provoke the same; and every person suffering any such excess in their houses, being convicted thereof by one or more credible witnesses, shall, for the first offense, pay five shillings or suffer five days imprisonment at hard labor; and for the second, and every offense after, ten shillings, or ten days imprisonment, as aforesaid. Recorded A. Vol. 1, p. 151."

When Game May be Taken.

Following is a condensed statement of the provisions of the Pennsylvania game laws. Sportsmen, farmers and others, should be familiar with these regulations. As dates are difficult to remember, cut out the annexed and preserve it for reference:

Trout can be taken from April 1st to August 15th, but with hook and line only. Set lines are prohibited in trout waters. Fine $10.

Bass can be fished for, with hook and line, only, from July 15th to March 1st. Penalty $25.

Pike can be fished for from July 1st to March 1st, with hook and line. If caught or killed in any other way the penalty is $25 for each offense at any time of the year.

In streams where trout and bass are found nothing in the nature of a net of less than three inches can be thrown, drawn or set. Penalty $25.

Fishing with nets or seins of any kind with less than inches mesh for any kind of fish is entirely prohibited from June 15th to August 10th. Fine $100 and six months imprisonment, at discretion of court.

A net or nets set across any of the canals, rivulets or creeks is prohibited. Fine $25.

Deer can be killed from September 1st to December 1st. Dogs found chasing deer can be shot by any person.

Wild turkeys from October 1st to January 1st.

Pheasants from September 1st to January 1st.

Plover from August 1 to January 1.

Partridges from November 1 to January 1.

Woodcock from July 4 to January 1.

Rabbits from October 1 to February 1.

Fox, gray and black squirrels from September 1 to January 1.

Shooting or hunting on Sunday is punishable by a fine from $10 to $25. Fishing on Sunday is punishable under the act prohibiting worldly employment.

All insectiverous birds are protected by law all the time under a penalty of $5 for each bird killed. For robbing or destroying a nest, $10. The fine for killing any game out of the above season ranges from $5 to $50.

BENSON AT WORK AGAIN.

Arrest of Counterfeiters at St. Paul—Woolsey in Custody—Over $100,000 in Spurious Notes Found—Plates, Electrotypes and Tools Captured.

ST. PAUL, July 31, 1875.

On the 26th instant I received a telegram from S. B. Benson, requesting me to meet him at this place, and left Duluth at once and reached here in the evening. The next evening Benson reached here with another man named Edwards, and was on Friday evening joined by Mr. Tyrrell, of the United States Secret Service, from Des Moines, Iowa. Benson informed me that he was about to make a raid on a party of counterfeiters who were engaged in the manufacture of counterfeit money, which they were nearly ready to throw on the market. A warrant was sworn out before the United States Commissioner, Cardego; United States Marshal McLarren was taken into the service, and arrangements were made to make a raid on Friday evening, but Benson received information that the principal operator has been alarmed and left. This morning Tyrrell and the Marshall were dispatched to Minneapolis, thinking that he had gone there, as he has a brother residing in that city.

Learning that he would return to this city in the evening, they did not arrest him, for fear they would fail to secure the plates. At 7 P. M., Benson stationed his force at the Postoffice, thinking that the man would call for his mail, and then go to a saloon that he was in the habit of visiting. He was soon seen to enter, and the force closed in on him and arrested him before he had time to think.

He turned out to be Woolsey, one of the most noted and successful "koniackers" in the country, and who has followed the business for eight years. He is from Clear Lake, Iowa, where his father resides, who, it is said, has furnished the means for the enterprise.

He is an engraver and electrotyper, skilled in all the arts of counterfeiting, and belongs to the gang of which a number were captured at Boscobel, Wisconsin, recently.

Woolsey was lodged in jail and a carriage which had been secured now drew up, and Benson, Tyrell, Edwards, the Marshal and myself jumped in speedily, and the driver was ordered to drive at full speed to the corner of Fort and Donsman streets as hard as the horse could gallop, as it was desired to capture three men in the house who were seen to enter there. It was Saturday evening, when beaux were out with their belles, parents with their children and wives with their husbands. The streets were crowded with rich and poor, high and low, small and great; but to all this no attention was paid by the five men in the carriage, who were enveloped in a cloud of dust and apparently intent on a purpose which was of vast importance to a community which was about to suffer from having an immense amount of spurious money thrust upon them.

On reaching the corner of the streets mentioned, all jumped from the carriage, divided into two parties, Benson, Edwards and myself running for the front door, and Tyrrell and the Marshall to the back door. I beat Benson on the foot race, and reached the front door and awaited his arrival, when he at once entered the house, where a woman sat with a child, and asked if there was anyone in the house, and was answered no; but Benson rushed up stairs and found a man who had evidently left his work to see what was up. The officer at once arrested him and handed him over to Tyrrell and the Marshal, and then asked the woman where the plates were; but she said she knew nothing about it, but went and shrieked and cried, "Where is my husband? what have you done with my husband? O," she says, "I expected this; I feared this, O, where is my husband?" Benson now informed her that she would have to go to jail, which was really an act of mercy, as the woman was evidently alone and unprotected. Two of the men had left, one of whom was a brother of Woolsey, and the one arrested was found to be a man by the name of Pyzer, who was the printer of the firm.

The house is a story and a half high, with a cellar and on search there was found in the cellar a press in complete order, a lot of chemicals and a pail half full of notes, soaking in a chemical preparation. We then went up stairs, and found the floor literally covered with bank notes in different stages of preparation, plates, electrotypes, tools and everything else belonging to a complete outfit of a counterfeiting *kit*. There was at least $100,000 of the money, which would have seen daylight in ten days. The principal part of the notes were those on the Farmers' and Manufacturers National bank of Paducah, Ky.

The two men and women are in jail, and will have a hearing before the United States Commissioner to-morrow.

Thus, through the agency of the United States Secret Service, the people have been saved the loss of $100,000, which would have been thrust upon them in the shape of counterfeit money.

This raid, with the attempt last night to burglarize Dansen's bank, has created an excitement in this usually quiet city unequalled since the days when the Sioux and Chippewas used to meet here and scalp one another for the amusement of the superior race, and this is saying a great deal. They ought to scalp their local police, since the counterfeiting was carried on within three doors of his home, and the vault of the bank was entered without their knowledge. The police officers on the beat on which the bank was located carried a key to the bank, but a peculiar coincidence the officer leaving in the evening forgot to leave the key to the relief, and consequently no officer entered the bank that night.

A. P. H.

ABOUT ST. SWITHIN.

The Popular Superstition of the Forty Days Disproved by Facts, Etc.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

St. Swithin, Bishop of Winchester, was one of those who deserve canonization more than very many who rank with him among "Rome's nobility." One of his characteristics was great humility, which was probably his main reason for desiring to be buried outside of the church, under the drippings of the eaves. His body remained in this place until a century's rains had dropped on him, when the clergy of the neighborhood, desiring to put in a conspicuous chapel the ashes of such a holy member of their body, appointed a day for moving him to the cathedral of Winchester. But when the day came it rained so hard that the attempt was postponed; nor had they any better success, as it rained for forty days unceasingly. So a chapel was erected over the grave. From this story comes the popular belief in the months immediately before the election.

Now, it seems a pity to upset this whole tradition; but it has no foundation more than a few lines in an old newspaper. It cannot show any *old* tradition to make it even probable; on the contrary, an old Saxon manuscript of the tenth century, that gives an account of St. Swithin, upsets this whole story of forty days.

Swithin, or Swithun, was born near Winchester about the year A. D. 800. He was a bishop in 852. An old charter of King Egbert, dated in 838, has Swithin's signature. He improved his native city and built a fine stone bridge over the Itchen. He was afterward King Ethelwolf's counsellor. It is said he went to Rome with Alfred the Great, then a boy. He died in 862, and was buried outside the church, for what reason we can only guess. Archbishop Dunstan had his body put as a relic in the new cathedral of Winchester. The body was thus moved on the fifteenth of July, 971, a fine day. Saint Swithin was not canonized by the Pope, as that practice was not introduced until the twelfth century. Mr. Earle, who has written more than any other person on this subject calls him a "home-made saint." He thinks the notion of the forty days was derived from some old pagan day that was the same as St. Swithin's day. This is confirmed by observing that similar beliefs are held in other countries, though ascribed to other persons and dates, as in France, the 5th and 19th of June. "Poor Robin's Almanac" for 1697, ends its poetical account of this day with the following lines:

"But whether this were so or no.
"Tis more than you or I do know.
Better it is to rise betime
And to be lusty while sun doth shine
Than to believe in tales and lies
Which idle monks and friars devise."

If our farmers do not take this excellent advice this year, they surely will get no pay at all.

From actual observations made at Greenwich, we learn that in twenty years six St. Swithin's days were wet and four dried; in the six years when there should have been forty wet days the average was only *eighteen*. In the others the dry days averaged twenty-one instead of forty. The greatest number of rainy days was thirty-one; but that occurred when St. Swithin's day was dry!

Hone, in his "Everyday Book," says there is a saying in some parts of England that when it rains on St. Swithin's day he is christening the appies.

Any one who wishes to see all about it, should look in Chamber's "Book of Days," where all that is above, and much more, is found. R.

Facts for Voters.

It is well to remind our readers that, under the new Constitution, every person offering to vote must show:

1. That he has been a citizen of the United States at least one month. This will cut off all persons naturalized after the 3d day of October in the present year.

2. That he has resided in the State a year, or, if formerly a resident and removed therefrom, shall have returned six months preceding the election. This is the same provision that prevailed in the old Constitution.

3. That he has resided in the election district where he offers to vote at least two months immediately before the election.

4. That he has, within two years and at least a month before the election, paid a State or county tax assessed at least two months prior to the election.

Let no man move from one ward or district immediately before the election and expect to vote.

LAST week Superintendent Street, of the Humane Society, came across a boy wandering about the streets and having no home. He was taken to the office of the Board of Guardians of the Poor and from thence to the poor farm.

OUR NEW WATER WORKS.

Committee Meetings—July Expenditures—The Cracked Castings Again—Negleys Run Bridge—Mr. Harrison Replies to Mr. Hartupee.

A regular meeting of the Water Committee was held last evening, Mr. B. B. Brown in the chair.

Business connected with the old water works was taken up, and the pay rolls for July were approved as follows:

Salaries	$ 398 32
Lower works	888 59
Upper works	438 37
Forty-fifth street works	293 94
Street hands	952 24
Bills for coal, castings, etc	5,203 99
Plug hands, etc	882 32
Total	$8,257 37

WARRANTS VERSUS CASH.

The bill of F. C. Negley & Co., for discount on warrants paid him for furnishing coal, was again presented. It will be remembered that the committee refused previously to pay the bill, and afterward it was referred to a sub-committee. They reported that the general committee could not pay the bill, and their report was approved. The discount was paid by Mr. Negley to have his warrants cashed while there was no money in the city Treasury.

Water extension business was next taken up.

The pay rolls for the water extension department were approved as follows:

Office pay roll	$1,750 83
Foundations	333 25
Bills	449 07
Total	$2,533 15

The following estimates for July were also approved:

Hiland avenue estimate	$ 9,707 31
Herron Hill	1,898 10
Hubbell & Co., cleaning valves	415 00
Schneider & Co., for boilers	3,600 41
Total	$15,620 41

THE CRACKED CHAMBERS.

Mr. Harrison presented a communication, when the matter of approval of estimates came up, being an answer to the paper previously presented by Mr. Hartupee, contractor.

It also considered the matter of the cracked castings and referred to the intimation of Mr. Hartupee that he would discontinue work if the castings were not accepted. The communication set forth that as new castings were demanded by the committee, the contractor was already overpaid about $20,000, and he therefore protested against the approval of any more estimates until new chambers are furnished. It closed with the following proposed resolution:

Resolved, That in case the contractor for the new water works' engines declines to promptly proceed with the work already contract, or attempts to make conditions, or limits or hinders the proper action of the committee, that steps be taken to have the contract declared forfeited of re-awarded, and suit entered against the contractor's securities for any losses occasioned to the city, as provided for in the contract (page 25) as follows: "All objectionable materials, articles or workmanship, when discovered shall be replaced on the requisition of said engineer, by sound and satisfactory work; and in case the whole work is rejected or the contract forfeited, the said party of the first part shall forfeit all claim to property to said party of the second part upon re-repayment of all moneys advanced and all damages occasioned by the non-fulfillment of said contract."

The communication was received and filed.

ABOUT PIPE LAYING.

A communication was read from Messrs. Martin and Downey, stating that a mistake had been made in their bid for laying water pipe on Centre avenue, by the number 94 being transposed to 49, so that it read 49 cents per foot. The communication was received and filed and the action of Engineer Moreley in letting the contract to Mr. J. J. Quinn, at $1 00 per lineal foot, the next lowest bidder.

An article of agreement was presented for signature between the city and Mr. James Irwin, who was empowered at the last meeting to lay pipe on Forty-second street at his own expense, with the understanding that he be reimbursed by the city. Mr. Irwin asked that the agreement be so changed that the city shall be held liable for interest on the money until it shall be reimbursed. Considerable discussion was had on the matter of allowing him interest on the money expended, several members opposing it on the ground that it would establish a bad precedent. It was finally decided to sign the agreement with the understanding that he shall receive no interest.

The contractor for laying pipe on Lake street was allowed $250 for work done.

SEWELLEN'S RUN BRIDGE.

Engineer Lowry submitted two designs of a bridge to span Negley's Run to support the rising mains to the new water works. One was for an iron plate bridge, and the other for a stone foundation. The estimated cost of the iron was $39,000 and of the stone $36,000, not including the damages which will be paid to owners. The stone foundation, it was stated, would render the ground almost useless to the owners, Messrs. Lockhart & Frew, while the damages caused by the erection of the iron bridge would be small. The matter was referred to a sub-committee for examination.

A petition for water pipe on Sylvan avenue, Twenty-third ward, was referred to Committee on Pipe Laying.

On motion adjourned.

PROSPECTIVE BOAT RACES.

Coulter Proposes a Match With Morris for the Championship and $500 or $1,000—Morris Matched Against John Biglin for $2,000 a side.

Since the death of Brown, the champion oarsman of America, Evan Morris, of this city, claimed the championship, it is stated, and announced that he was ready to row against any and all who disputed his claim. Other oarsmen of the country contend that the question of the championship cannot be settled without a contest. Among these is Henry Coulter, who talks in the following business-like manner: "After having waited a reasonable length of time for some movement looking toward the settlement of the vacant single scull championship of America, without having had the pleasure of seeing any effort made for a decision on that question, I feel impelled to invite Mr. Evan Morris, of this city, to a friendly meeting, with a view of effecting some arrangement, if possible, for a match between us. For this purpose I will await him at H. Byrne's Exchange, 81 Irwin avenue, Allegheny, on Saturday evening next, from eight till nine o'clock. My proposition is to make a match, if possible, five miles for $500, open for $1,000 a side, to be rowed on any home course which can be agreed upon by both sides.

"Trusting that some definite results may ensue from this proposition, and in the best interests of the oarsmen of America, I am

Yours respectfully,
HENRY COULTER."

Now, if Henry *means* business, we may look for a first-class race before many moons, as we apprehend that he will have no difficulty in making a match with Morris.

MORRIS MATCHED AGAINST BIGLIN.

The following dispatch came from Boston yesterday: "D. Shea has offered to match Evan Morris, of Pittsburgh, against John Biglin, of New York, in a three or five mile race, for $2,000 a side, to take place on the St. Charles river, or at Springfield, Mass. Biglin has accepted the challenge."

THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

Meeting of the Executive Committee.

A regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the Humane Society was held yesterday afternoon, with a full attendance, President Colton in the chair.

Superintendent Street reported the work of the officers during the past week, which included several interesting cases.

With reference to the case of Mary Bradinger, who was fined $10 by Alderman McMaster for working an unfit mule, it was decided to remit the fine on account of the poverty of the defendant. The society declined to purchase the mule, but agreed to give $2 for feed used since the day of the hearing as promised.

After the transaction of some unimportant business the meeting adjourned.

RELIGOUS NOTES.

REV. J. S. STUCHELL, of Hazelwood, is absent enjoying a short vacation.

THE Baptists of Leechburg have obtained plans for a church edifice, to cost $6,000.

REV. W. J. HOLLAND, pastor of Bellefield Presbyterian church, has gone west for a few weeks.

REV. A. B. LEONARD, formerly pastor of Smithfield M. E. church, this city, but now of Cincinnati, will visit Chautauqua in a few days.

THE corner stone for the new Cathedral edifice in the city of Erie, Pa., will be laid next Sunday, 8th inst., with imposing ceremony, by Right Rev. Bishop Mullen.

MR. MARSHALL, of Virginia, has secured the names of fifteen persons (colored) who are willing to enter into a Baptist church organization in Pittsburgh.

ZION Baptist church, Allegheny, has purchased a building on Green street, formerly occupied by the Methodists, for $6,500. The house will be dedicated next Sabbath.

REV. B. F. BROOKE, pastor of Christ M. E. church, preached on Sabbath morning last, at Fairpoint, Chautauqua Lake, from Eph. iii., 14-21. In the afternoon, Dr. Vincent preached from Matthew vi., 10.

REV. R. W. PEARSON, D.D., has just entered upon his third years ministry at the Fourth Baptist church under very encouraging circumstances. During the two years about $70,000 has been subscribed for various objects, and some one hundred and fifty baptized. From a membership of 386 at Dr. Pearson's acceptance of the call, it has increased to about 600. It is now expected that the new house will be ready for occupancy early in October.

CRIMINAL MISCELLANY.

Matters at the Magistrates' Offices and Elsewhere.

Alderman Hoerr, of the South Side, held Rinehart Schuetz for a hearing on a charge of feloniously abstracting money from the pockets of Herman Schuetz, his father.

Alderman Kreuter committed Lizzie Dennison to jail for a hearing on a charge of larceny, preferred by Mary Thomas.

Alderman Joseph A. Butler committed Chas. K. Brown in default of $500 bail for a hearing on Saturday next on a charge of receiving stolen goods.

Professor J. J. White, in default of $300 bail, was committed by Alderman W. H. Porter, for trial on a charge of larceny, preferred by John Gummell. White is accused of stealing an accordeon.

Mrs. Harrigan was held for a hearing before Alderman Milliken on a charge of malicious mischief. Jacob Josephs, who resides on Second avenue, swears that the accused did maliciously tear down his fence.

Ellis Gray, of Allegheny, is charged before Alderman D. L. Smith, on oath of Gideon Williams, with aggravated assault and battery. It is alleged that Ellis hit Williams on the head with a skillet, inflicting severe injuries. Held for a hearing.

William Newhansen, accused before Deputy Mayor Hoerr, of the South Side, with attempting to take the life of his wife, waived a hearing and entered $1,000 bail for court.

William Murdock, corner West Diamond and Montgomery avenue, Allegheny, reports that about $75 worth of jewelry has been stolen from his residence. He has no suspicion as to who did it or when it was done. He placed a special value upon the articles, as they belonged to a daughter who died some time ago. Having no clue, the detectives are unable to work up the case.

Alderman McMasters yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of L. M. Smith, a conductor on the Pan Handle Railroad, who is charged on oath of Sarah McBride with assault and battery. Sarah alleges that she was on Smith's train, and had in her possession a ticket for McDonald's; that Smith took up her ticket before the train reached Mansfield, and upon passing that point he again called for a ticket; and that when she reminded him that he had lifted it, and refused to comply with his demand for payment of her fare, he took her by the neck and ejected her from the car. The case will probably go to court, when the conductor's side of the story will be heard.

The parties charged by Mr. Householder, resident engineer of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, before Alderman McMasters, with tearing up the track on the railroad at Woods Run, have not yet been arrested. When the posse of officers arrived on the ground the men had taken their departure and nothing could be seen of them.

Mary Jane McDowell, of McKeesport, appeared before Acting Mayor Butler yesterday and made information against a man named John Abbey, whom she charged with the larceny of a lot of clothing, valued at $15 or $20. The lady stated that she had made information against the same individual before Justice Berry, of McKeesport, and a warrant was issued, but she thought the constable did not properly attend to the matter. She withdrew the information and came to to this city for redress. A warrant was issued.

John Storey, who was committed by Alderman Kreuter two days ago, for illegal liquor selling and for assault and battery, on oath of Kate Kelly, was held in $300 bail each for the September term of court.

John Kurz came before Alderman Koenig and charged Henry Smith with perjury, alleging that Smith swore before Alderman Kreuter that Kurz (John) owed him for three weeks' board, when the fact was he knew that John owed for one week and a half. Warrant issued.

Kate O'Brien, of the Eleventh ward, was held for a hearing by Alderman Koenig on a charge of selling liquor without license. Kate Fitzgerald instituted the suit.

LAW AND GOSPEL AT SEA.

A Pittsburgh Divine Sea-Sick—Some Advantages at Sea—A Steubenville D.D. Reprimanded by a Pittsburgh Judge.

Rev. S. J. Wilson, D.D., of the Western Theological Seminary, a passenger in the Bothnia, with Rev. Dr. Reid, of Steubenville, Judge Kirkpatrick and others, writes a racy letter to the *Banner*, in which he describes the trip across the Atlantic. We append a few extracts:

I have entertained an indefinite sort of desire to be sea-sick, and I now have the satisfaction of saying that the desire has been gratified. A sea voyage has some advantages not withstanding. One does not feel bound in conscience to read the morning paper; he can sit at his window and have no dread of inquisitive neighbors; there are no urgent notices of Committee or Board meetings; bills cannot be presented, market mornings have no terrors, no bell is heeded except the dinner-bell; callers cease from troubling—who would not be at sea?

Dr. A. M. Reid, of Steubenville, who is one of our party, brought with him quite a number of books, intending to do some reading; but he has not yet read a line. This was considered a violation of all law and propriety, and being brought before his Honor, Judge Kirkpatrick, he was severely reprimanded; the Court, at the same time, issuing an injunction against all reading, and admonishing the culprit that in the event of a repetition of the offense his books would most certainly be confiscated, since which time the Doctor has been in a commendable state of *vegetation*. It is but just to say that the learned Judge presided on this occasion with great dignity, and acquitted himself with infinite credit. Among the passengers is Dr. Stuart Robinson, of Louisville, Ky., who goes as a delegate from the Southern Church to the Pan-Presbyterian Council. He is a good traveling companion, full of information and of good humor, and an eloquent conversationalist. He and Judge Kirkpatrick occupy a state room together. Political subjects are ignored, and so "peace reigns in Warsaw."

On Sabbath there were Episcopal services in the cabin. The Episcopal service was read by the surgeon, and was as excecrably read as it well could be. Of course it could not be expected that on an English ship a dissenting clergymen should be asked to officiate; but I cannot understand why an Episcopal clergymen should not have officiated, since there were several ministers of the church on board. The service was a mere form, with no more spirituality in it than there is in the boatswain's whistle. In the evening a little circle of us gathered up a good old hymn, and the familiar words and notes drew together congenial spirits, and the exercise was kept up until the list of familiar hymns was exhausted. The doctrines of the cross in song brought together those who hitherto had been strangers and made them feel that they were brethren. The cross of Christ is the best and strongest bond of union.

Friday morning, July 16. Land ho! Since early morning eager eyes have been peering into the misty distance to catch a glimpse of land. Not one of us knew, of our own knowledge, that land was there, but the Captain told us so, and we believed him. We sailed *by faith*. By faith we looked for land and were not "confounded." How much firmer should be our faith in the "Captain of our Salvation!" May we all, as we journey over life's stormy sea, have faith to discern the outlines of the better country, and to keep steadily in view the promised land so that at last we may come to "the desired haven."

THE LATE DOG FIGHT.

The Humane Society Takes a Hand—Arrest of One of the Parties Interested.

Our readers will remember that a few days since a dog fight previously arranged in this city took place near Stewarts Station, Westmoreland county. Samuel French who keeps a saloon on Tenth street was said to be the owner of one of the dogs and won the stakes, $200. The selection for the site for the affair is supposed to have been made in view of the probability of interruption of prosecution by officers of the Humane Society. This does not, so far as prosecution is concerned, appear to have been effective. Yesterday Zadok Street Superintendent of the society appeared before Alderman Anderson and made information charging Samuel French with "unlawfully and wickedly keeping and aiding and assisting in keeping a dog for the purpose of fighting, and was unlawfully connected and interested with the management of the same, contrary &c."

The defendant was arrested and held to bail for a hearing this afternoon between four and five o'clock.

It is said that the wife of the other principal in the affair threatens to sue for the recovery of the stake money.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Tack Brothers, of Allegheny county, bankrupts. The sale of certain personal property by the assignee was confirmed.

John A. Carothers, of Allegheny county, bankrupt. The sale of certain real estate by the assignee was confirmed.

William G. Colwell, of Allegheny county, bankrupt. Report of sale of real estate divested of liens by assignee confirmed *nisi*.

Conrad Reiter, of Allegheny county, bankrupt. Report of sale of policy of insurance to Adam Wise presented and confirmed *nisi*.

McMahon & Campbell, of Allegheny county, bankrupts. Petition of assignee for examination of bankrupts presented, and examination ordered.

George Crawford & Co., of Allegheny county, alleged bankrupts. Petition for injunction against certain execution creditors presented and restraining order granted.

Marshall Brothers, of Bradford county, bankrupts. On petition of assignee leave granted to sell book accounts at private sale. Also on application of assignee leave granted him to withdraw request for issue in Common Pleas Court of Bradford county.

THE grapes are rotting considerably in some of our vineyards and gardens. The crop promised abundantly, but the yield will be somewhat curtailed by the wet weather.

A HAIRBREADTH ESCAPE.

A Little Child Nearly Run Over by a Locomotive.

Yesterday afternoon, the Wall's accommodation train No. 3, Pennsylvania Railroad, while on its way to the city, and when within a few rods of Torrens Station, came so near causing the death of a little child that train officials, passengers and all others who witnessed the affair were terribly shocked. As stated, the train was approaching Torrens Station, and its speed had been slackened somewhat, when the engineer discovered a baby sitting on the track a few feet in front of the cowcatcher. The engine was reversed and the brakes applied as soon as possible, and the promptness of the engineer alone saved the child from a horrible death. The train was moving very slowly when it reached the infant, and the little one was picked up by the cowcatcher, sustaining only a few bruises.

The cross-ties on this road afford fine facilities for the manufacture of mud pies, but it is odd that it does not occur to the parents of small children that trains pass along occasionally. This is not the first time that careless mothers residing along the line of the Pennsylvania Road, within a few miles of the place referred to, have permitted their children to play on the tracks. They should take warning in time.

Small Fire.

About two o'clock yesterday afternoon an alarm of fire was turned in from box 145, corner of Eighteenth and Josephine streets, South Side. Engine companies Nos. 11 and 12 and hook and ladder company C responded, when it was ascertained that a frame shed was burning. The building was owned by Mr. Phillips and occupied by Smith & Bro. for cleansing old waste, rags, &c. The loss could not be ascertained, but did not amount to much.

Wm. Smith Sues the City for $16,787.

Wm. Smith who furnished pipes for the new Water Works, yesterday entered suit to recover the retained percentage, and a bill for special castings, the whole amounting to $16,787 90. At a late meeting of the Water Committee, Mr. Smith made a demand for the retained percentage, and $2,000 additional for special castings. The committee ordered a warrant for $10,000, the amount reserved under the contract, but refused to pass the other bill. The Mayor refused to sign the warrant, and Mr. Smith has brought suit to compel payment, adding interest to the original bill.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE sidewalks on Forbes street west of Van Braam street are being laid.

STRIPED STOCKINGS never had a fair show until St. Swithin took charge of the weather.

THE Committees on Streets and Wharves and Landings, of Allegheny Councils, meet this evening.

MEETINGS of the Market and Gas committees, of Allegheny Councils, will be held to-morrow evening.

GUS BRAUN proposes to grade the four acres of ground at the Point and rent it for circus purposes.

THE Allegheny Committee on Fire Engines and Hose met last night, and after approving the pay roll, $3,555, and bills, $344 70, adjourned.

THE iron mills of W. D. Wood & Co., at McKeesport, were considerably damaged by the flood. Their loss is estimated at from $5,000 to $10,000.

THE wheat standing out in shock, in this vicinity, is badly damaged by sprouting. The sheaves are so matted together that they will have to be torn apart.

THE Oakland Railway Company have purchased a lot of new horses and have procured new harness. All their horses may be fitted and sore shoulders avoided.

COL. A. S. M. MORGAN, for a number of years past Military Storekeeper at the Allegheny Arsenal, has been transferred to the Rock Island Arsenal, and will leave for his new post in a few days.

BUCK MCCLOSKEY, who was committed to jail a few days since by Alderman W. H. Porter, for highway robbery, was yesterday released on bail, by order of District Attorney Montooth. The bail was fixed at $1,000.

THE Washington *Reporter* of this week says: The Allegheny county Poor Directors we understand will visit the Washington county Home on Thursday next, (to-day,) to make observations and see how it is managed. Our Home is justly regarded as a model institution of its kind.

THE sunshine yesterday afternoon was gladly welcomed by the denizens of this cloud-enveloped and rain-beaten section. There is a prospect now that St. Swithin's "spell" has been broken, and that we shall soon again enjoy the luxury of hot days, short sweets, sweltering nights, pesky mosquitoes, etc.

A PARTY of excursionists, representing the leading glass manufacturing firms of this city, left on the Atlantic express over the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday, for Lewiston, Pa., where they go as the guests of the Lewiston Glass Sand Company, to examine the quality of the sand recently discovered in that locality.

AT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Braddocks, Pennsylvania, August 2d, the following officers were elected: President—E. Thomas; Secretary—Wm. Blair, of Greensville, Pennsylvania. Secretary and Treasurer—H. Irwin, Jr., of Allegheny, Pennsylvania. Directors—J. T. Blair, J. Colbert, James Petty, John Giles, John Bennett, Braddocks, Pennsylvania.

DANIEL CONNELL and Julia Connell his wife, through their counsel, Frank Kelly, yesterday instituted suit in the Common Pleas Court, against Michael Devlin and Bridget Devlin his wife, for damages for slander. The affidavits of the complainants set forth that the defendants circulated reports derogatory to the character of the plaintiff's wife, whereby they allege, the wife has sustained damages to the extent of $5,000. A capias was issued.

RICHARD CARTER, a former resident of Washington county, but for many years a leading stock dealer of Belmont county, Ohio, died at his residence in Belmont, on Tuesday evening, of cancer. He had acc